PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Passenger Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Time Tables, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,370.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
28th Mar.	PERSIA	7981		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10508		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9602
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	6961	HIMALAYA	6900
9th "	CALEDONIA	7561		
16th "	ORIENTAL	3084	MONGOLIA	9609
23rd "	ARABIA	7907		
30th "	ORIENTAL	3081	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7981		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5291	VICTORIA	6527
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5291	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5291		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
ORAMBEN	4,143	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,333	Schmitt	8th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guidonet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
ORAMBEN	4,143	Magnan	14th Apr. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitt	22nd May "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magazzini	17th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Bolsito	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly services. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	4,000	D. Felone	17th April 1908,
ISCHIA	4,000		17th May 1908,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
HORNBY ROAD

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette] Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 30th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur 26th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Wed 27th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porsoondar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Gunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEHR (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,709 tons, on THURSDAY 26th Mar., taking Passengers and Passengers' Baggage for Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah and Koweit, also taking Passengers and Cargo on through bookings to Adwar and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to cargo connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosco	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908,
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908,
AFRICA	4596	P. Radossich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillmbor	28th Mar. 1908,
* VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bolmars	24th Apr. 1908,
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *viâ* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	26th Mar, 1908,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	468	702	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland *viâ* Genoa or Marseilles returning *viâ* Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 94 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†*City of London	...	22 Feb	24 Mar.	..	15 April
†*City of Glasgow	...	25 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 Apr.
‡* City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service, a First Class Passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

‡ Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.

‡ Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATEEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank of China).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*.
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY,	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YOKOHAMA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombassa,
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager*.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanggar
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs, Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 20 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon, they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE

GLADIATOR

PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

TO ROMP UPHILL CHOOSE THE GLADIATOR.

The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907. Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

BEST AUTOMOBILES

At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

GLADIATOR 10 h. p. TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 12 h. p. TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 14-18 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 18-25 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR 28-35 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokio
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixe ddeposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit, sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, issuing Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, or Sea-borne Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12, single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARSHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances if not less than Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GEEIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

The Name

"DUNLOP"

Signifying Unapproached Excellence in Tyre Construction

THE NEW DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM

Is now on view at the Show Rooms,
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency,
WELLINGTON MANSIONS,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Why has Liptons Tea

THE LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

BOMBAY OFFICE 14, HUMMUM STREET.

ON THE ESPLANADE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT.
THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.
(PRINCE OF PROJECTOR)
Will exhibit LONDON ZOO. CEYLON VIEWS. WANTED A NURSE, and many others.
THURSDAY, 26TH AND FRIDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1908,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
THE LIFE AND PASSION OF CHRIST.
SATURDAY, 28th MARCH, will be 5th grand entire change of Programme, including
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, FATHER'S HONOUR, MOON'S LOVER, and many others.
PRICES AS USUAL.
L. WENZEL,
Manager.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Re. 1. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for this specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and through trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE COA COIR & OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882. (with power to increase.)

Capital Rs. 250,000, divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and payable as follows:

Rs. 10 payable with application, Rs. 15 payable on allotment; and the balance of Rs. 75 to be paid in three calls of Rs. 25 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

1. SHET OMKARLAL, Munim to Hardatrai Ramprutap, Bankers, Bombay.
2. SHET SIDRAMAPPA HUNDRAO, Munim to Revanshidappa Punchappa Umberge, Merchants, Sholapur and Bombay.
3. SHET SUGANDCHAND MOTA, Munim to Gungaram Chunilal Merchants, Bombay and Mhow.
4. MAHADEO RAJARAM BODAS, Esq., M. A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Bombay.
5. J. A. ROZARIO, Esq., Merchant (Ex-officio.)

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS:

J. R. WAMANRAO & Co.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. RAGHAVAYA BHIMJI AND NAGINDAS

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF INDIA LD.

AND

THE BOMBAY BANKING Co., LTD.

Registered Office: 9, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE impetus given by the Swadeshi movement during the last three years has manifested itself in all sorts of industrial enterprises in India. Cotton Spinning and Weaving has already become a staple industry of the country, but it is high time that we should look around and find out other industries requiring less capital but ensuring to the investor a certain and regular return for his investment. The coconut fibre is one of the most useful raw material which can be turned to account in hundred ways, and which therefore possesses high commercial value in the market. The other parts of coconut are equally useful for various minor industries, and the promoters wish to start a factory that will utilize all the parts of cocoanut for producing these articles. The principal products manufactured in the factory are these:—

1. Fibres, kernels, shells, and coir articles.
2. Copra oil.
3. Coal tar and acetic acid from shells (the latter being required for dyeing purposes in mills.
4. Butter from cocoanut oil. (Vegetaline.)
5. Butter substitute.
6. Soaps from waste products.
7. Buttons and toys from shells.
8. Various drinks from cocoanut sweet water.

It is at present intended to instal machinery for the first three plants, others being added later on.

ADVANTAGES. Of all the places on the west coast, the territory of Goa is blessed with a fertile soil, excellent climate and abundance of water. Labour and fuel are also cheap and there are no taxes.

The annual exports from Goa of cocoanut with husks come on an average to 50 to 60 millions as may be seen from Government Custom returns for the past 3 years. Cocoanuts are bought in Goa throughout the year and if the husks are removed and utilised for extraction of fibre by means of machinery worked by power, we should have at our door an industry, which although not new on the west coast of India and Ceylon, where work is done slowly by hand, yet in its manipulation by machinery worked by steam power would be one that is bound to produce beneficial results to the country and to its inhabitants. It is needless to say that a market for these goods is always found not only in Bombay but in many parts of the world. No such factory exists at present in Goa territory.

The capital of the proposed Company is Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each liable to be increased later on if extension of business requires it. The strong movement for fostering indigenous industries and the boycott of foreign goods make the promotors very hopeful of collecting the necessary capital very soon and with the help of the educated and liberal supporters the work of setting up the mill would soon be begun and brought to completion in a very short time.

A complete outfit of machinery for crushing 15,000 husks and turning them into coir yarn, ropes, brush, fibre and extracting oil from copra of the cocoanuts will be ordered for and installed at once, as also a small plant for extracting coal tar and acetic acid from the shells. The approximate cost, as given by the best makers in England, including machinery, workshop tools, buildings, erection and preliminary charges is Rs. 1,80,000 and the balance of Rs. 70,000 is kept in hand for working expenses.

The monthly cost of raw materials and charges amount to Rs. 35,050, and the outturn Rs. 46,610, leaving a monthly gross profit of Rs. 11,560 or yearly Rs. 1,38,720. Allowing 5 per cent. for reserve fund, 5 per cent. for depreciation and deducting further the Agents' Commission, which is settled on net profits, there would be a sufficient margin to declare a safe dividend of 18 to 25 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

The promoters have vast dealings in Gins, Presses and have also erected many of these, and they are practical Engineers and men of business and have exploited this scheme with the help of an expert European Engineer, and in view of the success attained in Mangalore, Cochin and elsewhere and with an economical management under a European supervision, they hope that the scheme will be a financial success. The factory will be established at Goa and negotiations are proceeding to obtain material concessions from the Goa Government and it is strongly hoped that these efforts will realize substantial gain to the Company.

It is also proposed to set apart annually 5 per cent. of the net profits for promoting Technical and Scientific education in India and the amount will be spent for the purpose to such institutions as the Board of Directors may think fit.

It will appear from the above that the Company has very good prospects of realising substantial dividends and with good and careful management the factory is bound to become a profitable concern. The estimates have been carefully prepared by experts and liberal margin is provided for all contingencies.

Memorandum and Articles of Association and Plan of Factory can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

Forms of applications for shares and other information can be obtained by writing to the undersigned,

J. R. WAMANRAO & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

NOTICE.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 10 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

V.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 10, FORBES STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1908.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th Instant to 10th Proximo (both days inclusive).

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
Suit No. 188 of 1900.

BAI DHUNBAIJEE, daughter of CAWASJEE NANABHOY DAVER, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay.
BHUGWANDAS WALJI, of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, the
Assignee of BAI DHUNBAIJEE, the Plaintiff abovenamed.....Plaintiff's Assignee,

Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES, (2) FRANCIS XAVIER FERNANDES, (3) JOHN FERNANDES, the only legal representative of APPOLONIA FERNANDES, (4) MANUEL FERNANDES, son of LUIS MANUEL FERNANDES, also a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem NICHOLAS PASCOAL FERNANDES, (5) CYCELIA, widow of LUIS MANUEL FERNANDES, now married to J. A. PEREIRA, all of Bandora Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Bandora, in Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, outside the town and Island of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 15th day of April, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of April, 1908, at the hour of half past three O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of her Assignee, Bhagwandas Waljee, the 2nd plaintiff, and of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 35 Square Yards, be the same, litile, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Jose Antone Fernandes, on the West by the house of Antone Fernandes, on the North by the vacant ground of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the compound of Nichol Pascoal Fernandes.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, commonly known as Mussache Oart and Mussache Bhat, situate at Joorum village, Zilla Thana, Oart Registered in the books of the Khote under Pote No. 3, Survey No. 17, containing nineteen ghoontas, and Mussache Bhat, Registered in the Books of the Khote under Pote No. 2, Survey No. 18, containing thirty-five and a half ghoontas, aggregating in all fifty-four and a half ghoontas, and bounded on the East by the Government salt batty ground, on the West partly by the Public Road, and partly by the oart of Jose Boaz de Monte, on the North by the oart of Lonrence Justiliano Fernandes, and on the South by the oart of Francis Fernandes.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLY.—Al that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 6, Survey No. 12, containing 4 ghoontas, and which is bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manekji Sorabji, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antonio Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandra Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 5, Survey No. 12, containing 2 ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the ground of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the Gabriel Antonio and Ignatio Rogue Fernandes, on the North by Daniel Joozia Fernandes, and on the South by Gabriel Antonio Fernandes.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 14, containing 7 ghoontas, and bounded as follows: On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Daniel De Monte, and on the South by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 21, and Survey No. 14, consisting three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Luckma Powsha, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, and Survey No. 15, containing one and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Domingos Luis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Inacio Fonceica, on the North by the property of Antone Mariano Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Jose Fernandes.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 8, Survey No. 15, containing three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manokji Sorabji, on the North by the property of John Pascol de Monte, and on the South by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, Survey No. 16, containing one ghoonta and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property South of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pascoal Antone Fernandes.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 6, Survey No. 16, containing six and half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the public Road, on the West by the property of Manokji Sorabji, on the North by the property of Minguel Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Luckma Pawsha.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 16, containing three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Pedro Fonceica, on the West by the property of Daniel Francis Fernandes, on the North by the propery of Manokji Sorabji, and on the South by the property of Gaspar Ignacio Fonceica.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, of Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, and Survey No. 20, containing twenty-nine ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Pascol Antone Pereira, on the West by the property of Gabriel Bastiao Fernandes and Tookaram Tatia, on the North by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Manuel Bastiao Fernandes.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda district, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 11, and Survey No. 20, containing four and a quarter ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Luckma Pawsha, on the West by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Pedro Jose Miranda, and on South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

TWELFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 9, and Survey No. 21, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Antone Gonsalves, on the North by the property of Antone Jose Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Jose Pascoal Fernandes.

THIRTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 8, and Survey No. 22, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Oart of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Gabriel Bastiao Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Fernandes.

FOURTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 10, and Survey No. 23, containing three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Gabriel Antonio Fernandes, on the North by Daniel Joozia Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy.

SUIT NO. 188 OF 1900.—Contd.

FIFTEENTHLY.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 24 and Survey No. 22, containing one and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Manuel Antone Fernandes, on the West by the land of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, on the North by the property of Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Fernandes.

SIXTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 11, and Survey No. 23, containing one acre and seven ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the West by the house of Francis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Simao Jose Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Gabriel Antone Fernandes.

SEVENTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 1, Survey No. 24, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manuel Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paul Fernandes, on the North by the property of Maria, widow of Jose Cunha, and on the South by the property of Manuel Pascoal Fernandes.

EIGHTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 24, containing five and one-fourth ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Nicholao Pascoal Fernandes, on the West by the property of Daniel de Monte, on the North by the property of Fazul Peerbhoy, on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

NINETEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No 1, and Survey No. 25, containing seven and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Luis Fernandes, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Luckma Pausha, and on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTIETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 3, and Survey No. 25, containing three and three-fourths ghoontas and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the West by the property of Simao Jose Fernandes, on the North by the property of Mariano Joao Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Nicolao Pascoal Fernandes.

TWENTY-FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora, in Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13, and Survey No. 26, containing two ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Poulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Raghunath Narayen, on the North by the property of Jose Ghoostin Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Raghunath Narayen.

TWENTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 20, and Survey No. 27, containing three and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Domingos de Monte, and on the South by the property of Mariano Joao Fernandes.

TWENTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 18, and Survey No. 28, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Raghunath Narayen, on the West by the property of Paulo Manuel Gomes, on the North by the property of Luis Manuel Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Paulo Manuel Gomes.

TWENTY-FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 15, under Survey No. 32, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the West by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the North by the property of Domingos Antone Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes.

TWENTY-FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 19, and Survey No. 32, containing two and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Joao Pascoal de Monte, and on the South by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary.

TWENTY-SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 7 and Survey No. 33, containing two ghoontas, bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Domingos Antone Fernandes, on the West by the property of Ghoostin Andrew Fernandes, on the North by the property of Pascoal Antone Pereira, and on the South by the property of Manuel Fernandes.

TWENTY-SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 13 and Survey No. 77, containing four ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property belonging to the Church of Mount Mary, on the West by the property of Domingos Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes and on the South by the property of Pascoal Mates Rodrigues.

TWENTY-EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 78, containing six ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, on the West by the property of Manuel Luis Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Daniel Antone Fernandes.

TWENTY-NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 7 and Survey No. 80, containing three ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Mates Antone de Monte, on the North by the property of Mates Ignacio de Monte, and on the South by the property of Gaspar Ignacio Fonceica.

THIRTIETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 12, and Survey No. 80, containing seven and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Mates Antone de Monte, on the North by the property of Pascoal Luis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Pedro Fernandes.

THIRTY-FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 16, and Survey No. 80, containing two and a half ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Antone Ghoostin Fernandes, on the West by the property of Government ground, on the North by the property of Joao Pascoal Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Bastiao Domingos de Monte.

THIRTY-SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 14, and Survey No. 91, containing four and three-fourths ghoontas, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the property of Government ground, on the West by the property of Manoo John, on the North by the property of Antone Francis Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Caostan Joorum.

THIRTY-THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Chuim, in the Danda District, Zilla Thana, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Pote No. 4, and Survey No. 19, containing fifteen ghoontas, and Pote No. 10, Survey No. 20, containing thirteen and three-fourths ghoontas, aggregating in all twenty-eight and three-fourths, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Gabriel Bastiao, on the West by the property of Joao Antone Fernandes, on the North by the property of Bastiao Paulo Fernandes, and on the South by the property of Joao Pascoal Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI and BILIMORIA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff's Assignee abovenamed, at No. 8, Sardar Buildings, Mummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1908.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to all parts of India Abroad, Time and Fare Tables of Steamers, Foreign and Coasting Steamers, Mail and Cargo Steamers, Colonial Map of India showing the Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the MOORISH ROOM, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1908, at 8 P.M. (S. T.)

Members are kindly requested to be present.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MOTOR UNION.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Motor Union of Western India, will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, on SATURDAY, 11th April, 1908, at 9 P.M. (S. T.), when the Prizes for the Bombay-Kolhapur Trials, Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, will be presented after dinner.

Those wishing to be present with their friends should communicate immediately to the Undersigned.

FEE Rs. 15 per head.

N. M. MARSHALL,
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for REMOVAL, the following Buildings in the compound of St. George's Hospital, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1908, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time).

1. Male Ward, with porch, lately used as a Female Ward.
2. Old Cook House for Male Ward now converted into a Store Room.
3. Latrines and Wash Room for old Male Ward.
4. Old Female Ward, with porch.
5. Latrines and Wash Room for Female Ward.
6. Cook Room for Female Ward and Matrons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Storekeeper, Executive Engineer Presidency.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
BOMBAY, 23RD MARCH, 1908.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 27 of 1908.

In the matter of the Petition of OOMER ARBI MEMON, lately carried on business in partnership with JOOSUB ARBI, as General Merchants in Bombay and Rangoon and Nagpore, under the name of JOOSUB ARBI and now unemployed, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of April, One thousand nine hundred and eight, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the thirteenth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and eight, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon. Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvents said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said fifteenth day of April at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, (S. T.), either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.

Dated this nineteenth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and eight.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.
COURT HOUSE, CLERK OF THE COURT'S OFFICE,
Fort, Bombay, this 24th day of March, 1908.

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

IN fulfilment of the Agreement made with the Secretary of State for India for the extension of its System, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, has, after due procedure, been authorised to CHANGE its NAME from

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

TO

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's new name will be used in all official documents from 16th March, 1908.

The Company's extended system now includes the following lines of Railway:—

The lines formerly known as the Southern Mahratta Railway System including The Mysore State Railways and the W. I. P. Guaranteed State Railway.

The lines formerly known as the Madras Railway System with the exception of the South-West lines from Jalarpet (exclusive) to Mangalore and its branches.

The Dharmavarm-Pakala and the Katpadi-Gudur Sections of the South Indian Railway.

All letters and communications which have in the course of business hitherto been addressed to The Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, as also those pertaining to the sections of the South Indian Railway referred to above, should be addressed to The Acting, Agent, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Dharwar.

All letters and communications relating to the current business of the Madras Railway (East of Jalarpet as above) will, up to 30th June 1908, continue to be addressed to The Acting Agent, Madras Section, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Royapuram, Madras.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.,
AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 16TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

'BELLA VISTA' OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1908, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Sping. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.
Bombay, 20th March, 1908.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

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ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Re. 1-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Agarpara (Bengal).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PSYCHIC MANUALS.

TELEPATHY, CLAIRVOYANCE, etc.

BY R. DIMSDALE STOCKER.

	Engh. Rs. a.
Telepathy, Mental Telegraphic Communication. What it is, and How it is Done. What is Man? His Soul-life—The Rationale of Telepathy—The Nature of the Mind—How the Mind Acts—Telepathy Applied—Instances of Telepathic Communications	0 14
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Mentalism, Or Mind and Will Training. What it is and How it is Done. Man: His Outwardness and Inwardness—Man: The Animal and the God Principles of Ante-Development. Simple Suggestions to Right Thinking—Advanced Hints on Health and Happiness.	
Phrenometary, Auto-Culture and Brain Building by Suggestion. What it is and How it is Done. Phases of Consciousness and Brain Action—The Science of Mind—The Secret of Personal Success.	
Healing, Mental and Magnetic. What it is and How it is Done. The Rationale of Mental Healing—The Modus Operandi—Suggestions for Affirmation—Magnetic Healing: Its Principles and Practice—"Local" or Specific Treatments.	
Soul-Culture: Self-Development. What it is, and How it is Done. Life's Inequalities: their Cause and Cure (Past). The Mystery of Being: The Remedy of "Yoga" Present. The Predictive Art: The Rationale of Fortune Telling (Future).	

ESPERANTO IN INDIA.

The following Three Books are best suited for all intending to take up the study of Esperanto.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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W. B. MAUNDER, Chief Representative.

FOR SALE.
(OWNER LEAVING BOMBAY.)

14-16 H.P. COIRE-DE-DION ENGINES, side entrance, 5 seats, Acetylene and other Lamps, Cape Cart Hood, Spans, Tools, etc; bought Olympia Show, 1906 (not used till January 07). Recently painted and thoroughly overhauled In excellent working order. Very fast and good hill climber. Rs. 4,000.

ST JOHN GRAHAM.
Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.

POLO PONIES, the property of Commander CLIFTON BROWN, R. N., whose Ship is leaving Bombay for Ceylon:

I "Cyprus," B. A. G., Aged.....Rs. 1,500
II "Shikari," B. A. H., Aged.....Rs. 1,500
III "Searchlight," G.A.M., Aged.....Rs. 1,500

Nos. I and II played in winning team, Belgaum Tournament, and in Poona Junior Tournament, 1907.

No. III played in Tournaments at Ambala, and is a very good Ladies' hack and goes in harness. Only sold owing to owner leaving Bombay. Open to offers. May be seen and tried.

For particulars apply to—
MANAGERS, Wellington Mews, Bombay.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS,
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CHARLES BURRELL & SONS Ltd.,
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Illustrated Catalogues, Specifications and Estimates on application.

TO LET—BUNGALOWS at Chowpatty, Govalia Tank Road, Warden Road, Varsova, Dadur, Mahim, Poona, Khandalla, Lanouli, etc. For further Particulars Apply to—
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

A FREDOON & CO'S
LADIES DEPARTMENT
is being removed to the OLD PLACE, Alice Buildings, from 1st April.
A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES'
Dress Materials—Muslins, Voiles, &c., will be disposed off without reservation at ridiculously Low Prices.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Important to Rajas, Nabobs and Wealthy People.
AUCTION SALE of a Very Precious Emerald,
Worth more than Rs. 30,000.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the partners concerned to close partnership account:—

1 emerald of the first water weighing about 9½ ratties.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lot to be cleared within two days from the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a Precious Diamond Ring.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order and on account of the concerned:—

1 precious diamond ring weighing about 15 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

The ring is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY
at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Cawarji Nanabhoy Golwala, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1908, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 543-544, New No. 5654, Old Survey Nos. 963-905 and New Survey No. 8716, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by Municipality of Bombay, under A Ward No. 2327, and Street Nos. 169-171 and all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the house of Framji Rustomji Madon and partly by the house of Vullabhdas Vassanjee, on or towards the west by the Borah Bazaar Street, aforesaid, on or towards north by the property of the said Vullabhdas Vassanjee and on or towards the south by the property of Bomanjee Barjeejee, and were formerly in the occupation of the said deceased and his tenants and are now in that of his executors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khurshedji D. Shroff, Attorney for the said executors at his Office No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite to the Battery, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Mr. Devji Canji, (lately in use of H.H. the Maharaja of Rewa), consisting of set of sliding dining tables and chairs, mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble topped tables and teapoys, easy chairs, large size cabinets, chiffoniers and corner whatnots, writing tables, book-cases and stands, brass double bedstead, English iron bedsteads, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, cloth and hanging presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chests-of-drawers, bedroom sofas, Hink's table lamp, large carpets, flower vases, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Janjira Building," opposite the Church, Waldhouse Road, (next to B. M. C. Association Building), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, chiffoniers, cabinets, cozy corner sofa, teapoys, easy-chairs, English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, English bedsteads, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, cloth and hanging presses, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand table, chest-of-drawers, electric punkha and lights, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of P. Meidenger, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 29th March at 10 a.m.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 10 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Staff Quarter's Bungalow, G. I. P. Ry., Parel, opposite Chamer Bagh, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood artistic design dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, such as dining-table and chairs, large size mirror side-board and dinner waggon meatsafe, marble-top chippendale pattern table and teapoys, chiffoniers and cabinets, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined rich plush iron and brass bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, book-case, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, carpets rich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware, pictures, bead door chicks, ebonized iron frame, cottage piano by Rose & Co., little used, large size minseed box, large size Edison concert phonograph by Ramchander, nearly new, foot and hand sewing machine with cover, large size coal No. 7 aidress cooking stove, collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of F. C. Maunder, Esq., Engineer, proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow, Thursday.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property partly in Bake House Lane and partly in Rampart Row, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manecksi Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorjee, the surviving trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at partly in Bake House Lane, and partly in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 766 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 34, New No. 4875, Old Survey No. 1392, and New Survey No. 9498, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Bake House Lane, and partly by the property of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., on or towards the west by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia and on or towards the south by Rampart Row, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A. Ward No. 1086 and 1173, and Street Nos. 8, 12, 23, 25 and 27, and are now in the occupation of the Western India Motor Co., and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the trustees, at 79, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, New Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Benjamin Roberts and others. Also English mahogany furniture such as mahogany telescopes, dining table, in 6 pieces, mahogany leather-cushioned dining chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, chesterfield sofas, easy and light chairs, ottoman, chiffoniers with pier glasses, cabinets, marble topped tables, large velvet piled carpets, gas wall and bracket lamps, tiled-top fancy teapoys, reclining sofas, bookcases, halstand, writing tables, rich table ornaments and pictures, English bedsteads, mirror and panelled door single and double almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, book-case, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes press, real Chubb's safe and stand, grand piano by Soundy & Co., clocks, large size English stove, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, elegant English built rubber-tyred park phaeton, C. spring office brougham and double-seated brougham (all three carriages by Laurie and Marner), one pair handsome grey waler horses, etc., the property of S. M. Moses, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Small Gibb's Road, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order by Roberts and others, consisting of set of dining table and dining chairs, very elegant sideboard and cabinets, chesterfield sofas and easychairs, drawing-room tables and teapoys, English made single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom sofas, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., valuable engravings, wind proof lamps by Flinks, suitable ornaments, Indian and Persian Carpets, collection of choice plants in pots, etc. The property of A. F. Ferguson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

SUNDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Kalbadevi Road, Shaikh Memon St. and Khara Koowa.

Under instructions from R. D. Setna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 975 of 1907 (Mahomed Hoosein Matar vs. Gulabchand Hirabhai Gheisbhai and another) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed properties.

On THURSDAY the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at and fronting the west side of Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 7-9 sq. yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1792 and street No. 26 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the west partly by Sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Tookaram Tatia, on or towards the south partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the said Tookaram Tatia and on or towards the north by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by Messrs. T. S. Ramachundra & Co., musical instrument sellers and other tenants.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 130-67 sq. yards or thereabouts (being 98 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth) together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward C. No. 159, street No. 259-261, all of which premises are situate at and on the eastside of Shaik Memon Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the Halalcore passage of the said premises and beyond that the property of Morarjee Khimjee, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Memon Street and on or towards the north by the house of Anant Shivajee, on or towards the south by the house formerly of Javerchand Pertapchand now of Dharamchand Javerchand.

On SATURDAY the 28th inst., at 4-30 p m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the fort walls of Bombay, at Shaik Memon Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 319, Street No. 486-488 and containing by admeasurement 121 1-3 sq. yds, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the west by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the north by the property of Ramdass Parshotam and on or towards the south by the property of Jamnadass Goculdass and Bhaijibhai Amaldas.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 5-p. m. (S. T.) on the premises at Khara Koowa.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sanik Memon Street or Khara Koowa near Mumbadevi in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward C. No 300-301, street No. 24-26 containing by admeasurement 38-8 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 115 and new No. 897, 898, old survey No. 171 and 172 and new survey No. 1429 and 1439 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house formerly of Devchand Callian and now of Jaganath Gopinath, on or towards the west by the House formerly of Soni Becha Parshotam and now of Velji Maharaj of Kakroli: on or towards the south by the property of Manoran Chandulal and now of Ganeshdas Sobhagmal and on or towards the south by a lane or passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred E. B. Landau in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 horse called "Ring Leader," aged, goes well in saddle.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CYCLES.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. A. Kirklaride and Co., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Motor cycles:

1 "Mitchell" 2 1/2 H. P. Motor Bicycle.
1 "Minerva" 2 H. P. Motor bicycle.
1 "Phœnix" 2 1/2 H. P. Motor tandem, in good condition, ready to drive.
1 "Monarch" 2 H. P. motor bicycle, in working condition.
1 Tandem bicycle, "Gloria," of Glasgow.
1 Tricycle, very light, in good condition.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Watch Chains, Accordians, Scissors, Pendents, Livery Buttons, Opera glasses and Telescope, Cast Iron Steam Yachts.

On SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Ebrahim.

A 2675 S 2392—1 case Watch chains.
A 3535 S 6392 and 1—2 cases accordeons.
On account and risk of the concerned,—
S 3034 A ½ —2 cases scissors.
6 cases pendents.
2 cases Livery Buttons.
1 case opera glasses and telescopes.
D. L. A. 1—1 case hardware,
On account of the Underwriters.
2 Cast Iron steam valves.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Guardians appointed by the High Court (re Jayantilal, Minor) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Kandawadi, near Cowasjee Patel Tank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frame on stand, 8,6,5,3,2 and 1 lights hanging gas lamps, a large collection of marble ornaments and China vases, handsome large chiffoniers, large blackwood bedstead, handsome drawing-room suites, large blackwood and teakwood swings, handsome large writing tables and revolving office chairs, handsome silk door and window curtains, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. Choonilall Nagindas Shroff.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH, 1908.

THE NAZARETH
CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES
DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needle-work, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

THE LADY SUPERIOR,

The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/16	un	chgd
2 do. Rentes	96 3/4		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan	101 1/8	un	chgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities	83 7/16		
*Bar Silver in London	25 9/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	55 3/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·4 3 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	19 inst.
Discount Short London Bills			
3 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4	nu	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 7/8	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £150,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 3/4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	...	Steady with fair demand.
Futures	...	Easier
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	.....
Mid-Americans	...	5·79+01
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...	8 1/2—1/16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug
5·30 —05	5·31 —04	5·31 —05	5·30 —05	5·29 —05
Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·14 —05	5·20 —04	5·15 —03	5·12 —04	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 11,000	bales
Do. do. last year	... 17,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	... 1,000	"
Do. to Continent	... 5,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·25—10

Futures—Month of May 9·65—09 | Declined early owing to weakness New Orleans and advanced later partially or covering.
Do. do. July 9·65—08 |

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 5/8 —1/8.
Futures—Month of May 9·91—01
Do. do. July 9·90—04
Closing Tone of Futures,—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 4,200,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57 3/8
March-April—Antwerp—done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 57 1/4
April-May—H A and D—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 57 7/8 April-May—Antwerp—done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—45 1/2 March-April—Dunkirk—buyers.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchangd

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14
Months of Shipment.—May—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 7/2—Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
30 Boxes Sov and half Sovs	Rs. 22,50,000	Freemantle	Delta	National Bank
10 do do	7,50,000	Melburne	do	do
1 Parcel do do	5,40	do	do	Wassomall Assomall & Co
5 Boxes Gold	3,79,728	Freemantle	do	National Bank
4 do do	3,03,320	Melbourne	do	Yokohama Bank
1 do Sovs and Gold Coins	5,462	Alexandria	Caledonia	I H E Obadiah
1 Bundle Rupees	1,500	Dwarka	Lhasa	N Haribhai
1 Parcel Sovs, Gold Coins & Rupees	6,405	Trieste	Africa	M Cohen & Fils
2 Boxes do	12,684	Aden	do	Sundry Importers.
3 Boxes Sovs and Gold Coins	15,883	do	Caledonia	do
7 Packages Sovs, Gold, Coins & Rupees	46,000	Jeddah	Firozi	do
1 Box Sovs and half Sovs	9,000	Muscat	Dumra	Comp Nat de Paris

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [24TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Money market is easier. There are few borrowers at 5 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange:—

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3½d. on demand, the Credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 1/16d. Bills are still scarce but Banks refuse to buy under our quotations. There has been a small enquiry for remittance which has been met at current rates. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 27/32 d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		168 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		133 1/2
Hongkong—20 days' sight	...	140
Yokohama—20 days' sight	...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	187

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 95 13/16 for cash and settlement and throughout the tendency has been firm. There has not been much actual business passing, but, on small buying, rates have gradually moved up to 96, at which they closed steady. About one crore of Rupees worth of Bullion has arrived since Saturday and as this is being realized rapidly easier money will prevail shortly, giving a stimulus to the Paper market. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 ready and 96 3/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 0
1st Settlement	...	" 96-8

Bullion:—

On Monday Bar silver in London closed steady at 25 9/16 ready and 25 11/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/16 up at 55½ Locally. Locally the market has been steady to firm. At opening ready bars were quoted at 66½ ex-duty, and in Bazar buying have improved to 66 7/8. For the next settlement the quotation is also firmer. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	66	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market continues chiefly occupied with settlements, the Broach settlement attracting most attention. Prices for Good Broach are irregular. To-morrow will see the completion of the settlement, and it will come as a relief to all concerned, and the market generally. Fine Broach or April delivery is quoted Rs. 254. There is little business doing in any other direction, but there is a tendency to pay more attention to Oomras owing to the late fall in prices in these descriptions. We give to-day the rates quoted by the Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

Only a small business was reported in ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Room rates. Cotton Trade Association. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	262	Ready
Good M. G. Broach ...	257	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	211	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Paigaon	204	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	198	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	196	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	193	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	187	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	174	"
Good Westerns ...	218	May 25
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	234	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 23,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A
5·31 +01	5·33 +01	5·33 +02	5·31 +01	5·31 +02
A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	
5·26 +02	5·24 +04	5·19 +04	5·17 +05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is firmer owing to better advices from Home, and more enquiry. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 8 5 0 to Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
April-May ... " 8 12 0 B. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is improving owing to speculators buying and we quote:—

Brown Cawnpore, April May Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " " 10 4 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet with little doing. We quote as under:—

Muggy ... ... Rs. 54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 57 0 0

Poppyseed:—

April-May ... ... Rs. 11 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 8 0
April-May ... ... " 32 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—

Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed:—

Rs. 5 7 0

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

The market is firmer and prices are gradually advancing. We quote:—

White Delhi, Apl.-May... ... " 6 3 0 R.T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay ...	...	...	1,367 1/2
India ...	...	...	60 to 60 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	...	...	51 1/2

Mills:—

David	...	...	372 1/2
Kohinoor	...	...	715
Maneckji Petit	...	...	3,140

Miscellaneous:—

Bahbain Pile & Co.	...	...	129
Bombay Flour Mill	...	...	1,055
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,027 1/2

Railways:—

Amritsar-Patti	...	...	112 1/2 x d
Tapti-Valley	...	...	424

BONDS

The following are quotations for Bonds:—

	Rs.
4 Per cent Municipal due 1946	99-8 0
4 per cent. Port Trust " 1967	99 12-0
4½ Per cent. City Improvement Trust due 1967	99-8-0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours, ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	9,967 bales
Wheat	...	...	563 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	1,818 "
Rapeseed	...	...	4,004 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	1,648 "
Poppyseed	...	...	15 "
Groundnuts	...	...	3,000 "
Castorseed	...	...	240 "
Rice	...	...	2,910 "
Myrabolams	...	...	118,506 "
Cottonseed	...	...	250 "
Mowraseed	...	...	10,312 "
Gram	...	...	27 "
Joowar	...	...	723 "
Maize	...	...	629 "
			27 "

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 28th instant.

A Class Handicap. Start at 3-40 p. m. Course No. 31. Length 11-6 miles.

B Class Handicap. Start at 3-45 p. m. Course No. 37. Length 8 miles.

C Class Handicap. Start at 4 p.m. Course No. 37. Length 8 miles.

Ships boat race. Course No. 37. Length 8 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

THE GOA COIR AND MILL COMPANY.

In another column will be found the prospectus of the Goa Coir and Mill Company which is being formed with a capital of Rs. 2,50,000 in Rs. 100 shares. The Company will deal chiefly with the products of the cocoanut and amongst the articles to be manufactured are fibres, kernels, shells and coir articles, copra oil, and coal tar and acetic acid from shells, the latter being required for dyeing purposes in the mills. Later the Company will take up the manufacture of cocoanut butter and substitutes for butter; soap, buttons and toys from shells, and drinks made from sweet cocoanut juice. It is proposed to set apart five per cent. of the net profits for the promotion of technical and scientific education in India.

IT TAKES PURE
RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

FLECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment improved and energy restored. Price, Rs 3 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co 1556 Market Bombay, No.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OSGOOD—March 13, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of Edward Raymond Osgood, Cossipore, of a daughter.

DEATH

FORRESTER—February 24, at Lucknow, Rodney, youngest son of the late J. W. Forrester, aged 34 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEADOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY
SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

CLOVERINE
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.
Better than Sarsaparilla. A course of this Medicine makes the Blood pure, the Skin clear, and tones up the whole system.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

CHIRETTONES.
MADE from the active principle of the Indian Chiratta Plant. This principle has only been isolated by D. S. KEMP, F. C. S., and is acknowledged by the profession to be in the first rank as a cure for Fevers. As a general Tonic and promoter of appetite it is unrivalled.
Per Box of 100 tablets Re. 1.
The above are prepared only by
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 3-31m., 4-57a.; Low water, 9-45m., 10-48a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p. m.
The Finlay Mills, Chartered Bank Buildings, 2-30 p. m.
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m.
Society for the Protection of Children in India, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6-15 p. m.
Anthropological Society, monthly meeting, Town Hall.
Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 16m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h. a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m. Mar. 20th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 26.—Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, 10 Forbes Street, 4-30 p. m. European General Hospital Endowment Fund, Port Trust offices, 6 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 4-34m., 6-26a. Low water, 10-58m.
Friday, March 27.—Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriental Buildings, 5 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 13th inst., due to arrive at 5 a. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 6-7m., 7-58a. Low water, 1-4m., 0-43 a.
Saturday, March 28.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. J. N. Petit Institute, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 7-47m., 9-1a. Low water, 2-23m., 2-0a.
Sunday, March 29.—4th Sunday of Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets. 6h. 52m. High water 9-5m., 9-53a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-10a.
Monday, March 30.—Bombay Philharmonic Society, Selections from Mendelssohn's Elijah, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Tennis, Doubles Handicap Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 10-4m., 10-37a.; Low water, 4-3m., 4-46a.
Tuesday, March 31.—Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-55m., 11-17a. Low water, 4-16m. 4 51a.

Disappointment should always be taken as a stimulant, and never viewed as a discouragement.

—*C. B. Newcombe.*

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

POSTA

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

Messrs. KING KING & CO

BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—

CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES, KITCHEN REQUISITES.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

GUARANTEE CURE for all disorders of a nervous nature, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Dyspepsia, Asthma and all chronic diseases. Literature and advice free.

FREE CONSULTATION, 9-30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

No. 75/1, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,

Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

FURNITURE MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS & DECORATORS.

CABINETS, CHAIRS, SOFAS,

Dining Room, Library Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Billiards and Accessories, Tapestries and Cretonnes.

CLOISONNE GLASS for Windows, Lautern and Skylights.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S CIGARETTES DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour f H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office), BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1908.

MILITARY AND RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

WITH the *Gazette of India* this week are issued the appendices to the Financial Statement, a memorandum by the Joint Secretary, Military Finance, on Military expenditure in the years 1907-8 and 1908-9, and a memorandum by the Railway Board on the results of Indian Railway working 1907-8 and proposals for 1908-9, both very interesting documents, especially when considered in connection with a Budget whose policy is announced to be strict economy and retrenchment. Under special military expenditure, that is expenditure over Lord Kitchener's scheme for the reorganisation and redistribution of the Army, the grant has been restricted to 250 lakhs and in view of the financial situation no addition has been made on account of the heavy lapse, about half a million sterling, accruing in 1907-8. Recurring expenditure on account of measures carried out between 1904-5 and 1907-8 absorbs eighty lakhs out of the total grant, and the sum available for the new expenditure is thus restricted to 152 lakhs. The bulk of this sum is required for carrying on measures already in progress which include works connected with the Special Defences and the Redistribution scheme and, among others, the measures the cost of which is chargeable to Army, namely, the addition of two batteries of native Mountain Artillery, the increase of the reserve of rifles, the reorganisation of the Horse and Field batteries and ammunition columns, the rearmament of Horse and Field Artillery, the provision of lines for native troops and purchase of land for that purpose, and an increase to the Native Army Reserve. The usual provision has been made for new military works of an ordinary character, but costing more than half a lakh in each case, and funds have been allotted for a few new measures of minor importance, or are held in reserve for others which are still under construction. Under Ordinary Military Expenditure a decrease of seventeen lakhs in India and fifteen and a half lakhs in England was shown, the improvement as regards Home expenditure being mainly due to a reduction in the provision for stores and the diminution in demands from India being mainly under Ordnance. The estimates for 1908-9, under the four military heads shows a total decrease of seventy-eight and three-quarter lakhs as compared with the Budget of 1907-8, of which the bulk is due to the restricted scale of Special expenditure. Comparing the standard of expenditure now attained with the Budget Estimate for 1904-5, which was framed a few months before the formulation of the Reorganisation and Redistribution schemes, it is found that notwithstanding the temporary expansion of the feeding charges owing to scarcity by £85,000 in 1907-8 and the additional expenditure of £215,000 anticipated from the same cause in the coming year, the aggregate military expenditure of 1907-8 indicates an improvement of £471,000 on the provision made in 1904-5 and that of 1908-9, an improvement of £237,000.

The provision for Ordinary Expenditure in India includes an addition of ninty-two and a quarter lakhs to meet increased charges on account of feeding. On the other hand, there is a nominal reduction of twenty-three lakhs in consequence of the disappearance from the accounts of the malt liquor charges, together with the corresponding receipts, owing to the change of system of accounts. But for this special expenditure and nominal saving, the provision for ordinary expenditure in India would have been twenty-six and a quarter lakhs less than in 1907-8 —in some measure attributable to economies such as those in connection with the Supply and Transport Corps and the Army Bearer Corps. A further improvement is expected with regard to railway charges, in view of the recent revision of the system of rates. The charges on account of the Aden Delimitation Commission now cease and a reduction of three lakhs is anticipated in connection with the Tibet Mission, owing to the withdrawal of the bulk of the troops. In short, the total Ordinary Military expenditure for the coming year is expected to fall below the provision made for the current year by thirty-one and a quarter lakhs. In 1907-8 there were large fluctuations, including savings of about nine lakhs due to a temporary shortage of British and Native troops, arising from the absence of officers on leave, and of eight and a half lakhs in rail and other transport charges. The saving too would have been much larger but for the additional expenditure on the feeding of the Army, which resulted from the prevailing high prices and the expenditure on the Bazar Valley Field force which is estimated at seven and a half lakhs to be brought to account within 1907-8 beside one lakh of arrear charges to come forward in the new financial year.

From the Memorandum by the Railway Board we learn that the capital expenditure during the year amounted to fifteen crores of rupees, being more than half a crore in excess of the expenditure for the previous twelve months. For the new year the estimate provides for spending a sum of fifteen crores, a programme for which has been drawn up and approved. The mileage of lines of all gauges open to traffic on April 1st last was 29,303 and under construction 2,629 ; on the 1st April next there will be 30,287 open and 1,987 under construction, and at the end of the coming year there will be 1,066 miles under construction. The Railways of India, taken as a whole, have for a succession of years shown a balance to the credit of general charges, but last year there was a falling off of close on fifty-seven lakhs. Though there is a demand for more rolling-stock on Indian Railways, the Financial Statement provides a smaller sum than in the previous year by fifty-five and a quarter lakhs, a fact which the Board feels to require some explanation. They say that large additions to rolling-stock on a Railway cannot be efficiently used unless additions to and improvements in open line works, which are required to facilitate the effective working of the additional stock, are also carried out. For the year 1907-8 the amount allotted for rolling-stock was a crore in excess of that allotted for works, and as a great deal of the stock thus detained will not come into use until the year 1908-9, the most pressing claims during the coming year are for works to enable the increased stock to be made use of most effectively. It thus becomes necessary, the Memorandum explains, to provide increased funds during 1908-9 to enable the necessary works and facilities to be carried on simultaneously with the provision of the additional rolling-stock, and it will be observed that the increase in the grant for works largely exceeds the decrease in the grant for rolling-stock. In their previous memoranda, the document continues, "the Railway Board have stated that in their opinion the standard of equipment of Indian Railways had not been maintained at a rate commensurate with the development of trade and, within the financial restrictions imposed upon them, they have devoted as much of the capital at their disposal to meeting the cost of open line requirements including additional rolling-stock as other claims on their resources permitted them to do. For the year 1908-9 they propose to restrict outlay on new construction as much as is possible, feeling that the demands of open lines for works to meet the requirements of existing trade have the first claim on their resources." We may expect the Chambers of Commerce to offer some comments on the Board's explanation and proposals, even if they admit the Board's claim to be fully alive to the fact that trade has been expanding more rapidly than Railway facilities and capital is being spent as freely as financial considerations permit in bringing them up to the requirements of the time.

SIR M. DURAND ON NADIR SHAH.

THE address on Nadir Shah which Sir Mortimer Durand delivered last November before the Royal Asiatic Society, appears in full in its *Journal* just issued, and affords a welcome relief from the mass of somewhat tedious, though albeit important, disquisitions on antiquarian subjects which usually fill its pages. A little more prominence might have been given to it, and it need not have been huddled away at the very end of the journal amongst "Notes of the Quarter." It deserves at least as much prominence as many of the articles that appear in it and catch our sight at first. And if even a fraction of its articles were as interesting as this paper of Sir Mortimer, the journal would be much more sought after than as a matter of fact it is. The paper it is true is popular; but the Society need not be afraid of popular treatment of its subjects. Such handling will raise, not lower, its reputation. Sir Mortimer treats his subject popularly, but he does it brilliantly, and this brilliance has at its back knowledge of the authorities,—just what the Society wants. He has studied his subject at first-hand in Persia where he was British Ambassador. "When I was in Persia," says he, "I tried to collect as much information as I could about Nadir's life, and I was struck by the paucity and contradictory nature of the information available. The traditions in existence among the Persians, whether written or oral, I found to be quite untrustworthy, and the standard works on Nadir's life are full of difficulties and contradictions." The Society might do worse than encourage such papers and studies in the modern history of Asiatic countries ; and we do not think enough encouragement is shown to other members who may desire to read similar papers, by the treatment accorded to this by printing it among the proceedings of the meetings, a section of the journal usually skipped by readers. Some fifteen years ago the Society tried to make itself popular by devising a scheme for lectures and papers on topics more generally interesting to people than its subjects usually are. The late Professor Max Muller, who was ever foremost in such schemes, inaugurated it with an interesting and popular paper. A few of a like kind followed and then the scheme collapsed. If ever it is revived, such men as Sir M. Durand with such papers as the present one, are what is wanted. The lack of interest shown in its proceedings indicates that there is a need of reform in the Society's antiquated methods. Archæology and history and even philology are not made less but more interesting if somewhat less of Dr. Dryasdust is shown in their treatment. And if they are treated in this way, no fear need be entertained that the results will lose in profundity.

Sir Mortimer Durand took the subject of Nadir Shah because it has some reference to the state and prospects of Persia at this moment. Persia has shown that it is awaking to a new life to which it had hitherto been quite a stranger. There is peculiar ferment just now in Persia. What will it lead to, is the momentous question. Sir M. Durand, deeply versed as he is in Persian history, makes us look into the past of Persia and finds there, a century and three quarters ago, the people in a similar ferment. There was then a great upheaval in Persia, and the Persians achieved great triumphs for a time. What they did then, Sir Mortimer says they may do now. Then Persia was at its lowest ebb, with anarchy within and foreign invasion from without. The Supi dynasty of weak and imbecile Shahs had ruined the land. The Turks and Afghans overran the Eastern and Western provinces, while the Russians had come down from the north. They tore the country between them. The fugitive Shah had nothing left except a few remote districts. This was the state of Persia in 1727. It might be compared with no great exaggeration to its state for the last several years. It is a weak decadent state melting away, as a Persian politician puts it, like a piece of sugar in a saucer of water. But when it was at its lowest depths in 1727, there came on a sudden a strange fervour among the people as now ; a national movement arose which carried Persia on its top to glory and power among the neighbouring countries. A Persian, or rather a Persianised Turcoman, came forward in the person of Nadir Shah (1688—1747,) inspired the people with so much zeal and formed the straggling forces into a national army in a short time which he led in twelve years from the Caspian to India and Delhi and conquered all the intervening countries of Afghanistan, Bokhara, Khiva and Samarcand. All this career of Nadir recalls to mind that of Napoleon. But at last like Napoleon, Nadir met his Moscow in the unfortunate expedition to the Lesgian mountains near the Caspian. The tide of his fortunes began to turn till he was murdered in a few years in 1747. Will Persia find a Nadir Shah to-day to put himself at the head of the new national movement, and lead the country and the people to victory respected by all neighbouring nations? It remains to be seen. In pointing the moral of his paper Sir Mortimer says : "I think that at the present time these facts give food for thought. Of course the days are past when a Persian monarch leading a Persian army could hope to sweep over half Asia, and defeat or frighten Turkey and India and Russia. All I wish to point out is that even in comparatively recent times Persia has shown herself to be capable of great things. She is a country of great latent resources, with a quick-witted people, a large proportion of whom are not the contemptable cowards which misrule and misunderstanding have sometimes made them appear. Persians still speak of Nadir Shah with admiration and pride, and rightly so, for not only did he free his country from a foreign yoke, but he revived the spirit of her people and left them a great tradition. In the hands of a capable Government Persia may still be a respectable Power, and her voice may yet count for something in the councils of the East." She may not produce another Nadir Shah—for such prodigies appear at rare and long intervals in history—but there may appear a commanding personality out of the present ferment and confusion to give it a great national shape.

THE KAISERIN'S ANXIETY.

THE news that the German Emperor and Empress are to visit the Italian monarchs in Rome is interesting ; and reminds us of a curious sidelight upon the Kaiser's character. It is said that His Imperial Majesty himself designs or purchases the Kaiserin's hats and dresses; and in Henri de Nousanne's work on the private lives of Their Majesties the reason is stated to be that when the Kaiser and Kaiserin last visited Rome, the Emperor was chagrined to see how dowdily dressed was his wife by comparison with the Italian queen —who, of course, was Queen Margherita, the mother of the present king Victor Emanuel. Henceforth the Kaiser determined to dress the Kaiserin himself, and though the story was discredited, and thought to be of the same calibre as the rest of Henri de Nousanne's gossip, the truth of the story was shewn by the fact that during his recent visit to King Edward in England the Kaiser purchased no less than twenty ladies' hats in Regent Street, *after* the Kaiserin had left England on her visit to the Queen of Holland. His Imperial Majesty will find another Queen in Rome now, Queen Helene (née Princess of Montenegro) a tall, slim, black-haired lady ; although, of course, Queen Margherita will also be in evidence. It is easy to imagine the anxiety of Germany's Empress in regard to her approaching visit to Italy.

THE death is announced of the Maharani of Tipperah yesterday.

THE Decentralization Commission left Quetta for Peshawar at 6-30 a. m. yesterday, by special train, except Mr. Hobhouse, who followed at 12-30, and meets the others at Sibi.

IT is believed that the ordinary Frontier medal, with clasp, will be given for the Zakka Khel expedition.

MR. FINLAY, late Member of Council for Commerce and Industry, will leave Bombay for England, on Saturday next.

SIR HAROLD DEANE has summoned the Mahsud Jirgahs, to meet him at Tonk. The Waziri border remains quiet at present.

THE report of the Special Committee on Indian Railways, was, the "Pioneer" understands, presented to the Secretary of State, about a fortnight ago.

AT a meeting of the Famine Fund, General Committee at Calcutta, yesterday, it was resolved to invite the vice-Presidents to take such steps as they may deem advisable, in aid of the General Relief fund.

THE Viceroy's Famine telegram to the Secretary of State, this week, notices, that the area now with spring crops, is nearly thirty per cent. below that of last year, but that the outturn is expected to be sufficient to prevent distress from spreading to areas, in which the spring harvest is important.

SIR F. UPCOTT'S resignation of the Chairmanship of the Railway Board, has been accepted by the Secretary of State, with effect from the end of the current month ; but his successor has not yet been appointed. With Mr. Wood, not yet recovered from his recent illness, therefore, the Board is now reduced to one member, Mr. Wynne.

AS there is no immediate probability of the Kashmir Railway being constructed, no successor will be appointed to Mr. Harington, Engineer-in-Chief of the British section of the line, who succeeds Mr. Moyle, as Director of Railway Construction, in the India Survey. The work will be completed by the existing staff.

THE Alipore Police Magistrate, yesterday, sentenced one Lipton, formerly Ward Master, Presidency General Hospital, to one year's rigorous imprisonment, for criminal misappropriation of Hospital funds.

A CURIOUS case of the "biter bit" or the thief caught in mortal toils, came before a correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" recently. "A cocoanut was brought to me," he says, "just as picked up in a Colombo garden, with the head of a good big rat fixed into the nut, the rat being not long dead. Clearly the rat was up the tree nibbling at (or rather being well into) the nut (nearly full size) when the nut tumbled and before the rat could withdraw, it was crushed to death between the nut and the ground !"

IN addition to the absinthe problem the French Government have now under consideration the dangers arising from the sale and consumption of opium in France, says the "Globe." French soldiers and officials, serving in the Far East and in Africa, have learned the practice of smoking and eating opium—a practice which they indulge in after returning home, and which they are evidently teaching to many of their neighbours.

MR. JAMES RYAN, representing the Ceylon planting interest, accompanied by Mr Crosite Roles, Editor of the "Times of Ceylon," arrived in Rangoon on the 17th instant, the purpose of their visit being to enquire as to the possibility of the export of a suitable quality of rice to Ceylon, which coolies on plantations there might adopt as their staple ration, the prices of rice at present in Ceylon being a serious handicap to planters in the employment of labour.

THERE is an interesting impression of the late Sir Lepel Griffin in the "Civil and Military Gazette." "As a young Assistant Commissioner," our contemporary says, "he struck one more as a witty fop than as a man of brilliant capacity and commanding powers, but a very short acquaintance impressed one with the fact that his flippant manner, his assumed lisp, and his attention to dress were a cloak to conceal one of the keenest brains and strongest characters who ever entered the Civil Service. He impressed one as being very like Disraeli in his turn of mind—clever and cynical in speech, affected in manner, and possessing abilities of a high order. He proved the hardest working and most competent Secretary which the Punjab Government had ever possessed until his time, and some of his generation think he has not been equalled since. While working early and late he always found time to see anyone who called, and to enter into all social pleasures, and gave one the impression of having nothing to do."

OUR BERLIN LETTER

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 14

When the probability of Baron Stengel's resignation became apparent, arguments were brought forward for choosing as his successor a man not yet prominent in politics, as any pronounced adherent of any Parliamentary party was likely to be hindered by the distrust of the opposite sides in the Imperial Diet. Now, this requisite of being entirely unconnected with any Parliamentary group is satisfied by the appointment of Baron Sydow, the new Secretary He was never associated with any parliamentary party, nor could he ever be persuaded to stand as a Candidate for a seat in the Imperial Diet or the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. But as a debater he is nevertheless well known in Parliamentary circles For he held until now a leading position in the Postal Service and often represented the Postmaster-General before Parliament. He even got some reputation as a powerful and resourceful debater and, in this respect, differs greatly not only from his immediate predecessor in the Imperial Treasury but also from former occupants of this important post. In the present situation when financial problems stand in the foreground, a good parliamentary tactician and ready debater is certainly required as Secretary of the Treasury. It is true that the decisions nowadays do not depend so much on the public discussions in the whole House as on the deliberations in the Committees and on arrangements with the party leaders. In this respect Baron Stengel was a complete failure, and his experience may be useful as an object lesson for his successor.

Baron Sydow accepted his appointment only under the condition that he also got a seat in the Cabinet of the State of Prussia. His reason was, that the Financial Reform in the Empire is closely connected with the budgets of the Federal States and that he wishes to have some constitutional handle for making his views clear to the Ministry of the leading State in order to avoid the customary particularistic objections in the Federal Council that have thwarted many a reasonable plan of Reform.

If Baron Sydow shows himself equal to the occasion he will become a historical figure in German History. For the long deferred Financial Reform is an urgent necessity ; as a great Power like Germany cannot for ever continue that piecemeal and make shift policy in matters financial that has been the order of the day until now.

THE TREATMENT OF THE NATIVES IN GERMAN EAST-AFRICA.

Herr Dernburg, the German Secretary of the Colonial Office, has treated the Committee of Ways and Means in the Imperial Diet to an "Exposé" on the Native problem in East-Africa and again strengthened his reputation for unreserved sincerity that is so characteristic of him. That is all the more praiseworthy as he was fully aware of the probability of causing an outcry from the interested parties and making them his determined political adversaries. The gist of his criticisms was that a large portion of the planters had not employed proper methods in enforcing discipline and laboriousness on the Negroes in their employ. He starts from the conviction that the most valuable asset in that largest of all German Colonies is the negro population, because after all they alone will be able, under proper guidance, to exploit the rich natural resources of the soil. Not only to keep the natives in the colony but to gain their confidence and to accustom them to the improved agricultural system found profitable on the experimental farms is the policy of the German Government.

But the Colonial Secretary did not limit his remarks on criticising or explaining his general policy, but proposed also the practical steps for carrying his ideas into practice. One of the most important innovations will be the appointment of caretakers for the Negroes, i. e. Government officials who will be charged to examine the agreements between the white employers and the negro labourers and will have to watch over their faithful execution by assisting the discontented individuals among the Negroes to appeal to the Law Courts for getting their dues.

Another important point is the bettering of the sanitary conditions of the Colony. The Secretary form his recent visit to the Colony brought home the impression that the mortality among the Negroes is alarmingly high and the number of births is rather lower than with other races. He is convinced that sanitary measures and medical advice may change this disproportion and has already sent out Commissions to study the question and find out means for a great improvement. The bona fide traders from India that find East-Africa a profitable market will also enjoy the protection of the authorities against the hostile prejudices of many white residents in the Colony.

Repeatedly the Colonial Secretary alluded to the encouraging experience made in some English Colonies. He is not ashamed of copying good models wherever he may find them and readily acknowledged that by their long and extensive experience and an apparently inborn talent for colonization English officials have set a good example in many respects.

THE LATE PROFESSOR ESMARCH.

The Nestor of German Surgery and founder of the Samaritan organization for medical help died of influenza at Kiel on February 23. He was born at Tonning, in the North of Sleswig-Holstein, and as a young man served in the army that defended the rights of the Duchies against the Danes 1848—1850. By applying the conservative methods of the then new Langenbeck school of surgeons to the sanitary service of the battle field he could prove their superiority over the old school of resolute amputators. His book on the "resection of shots," of 1851, is a turning point in the history of surgery. Then he became professor of surgery in Kiel University with which he remained connected for 56 years. He developed as his specialty the practical simplicity of methods adopted for ordinary practitioners in the open country. For highly gifted with common sense as he was, he considered it of the greatest importance, that in the remotest cottage the physician was close at hand who could carry on a required surgical operation. The gain of time is everything in many cases, where the preservation of life depends on the surgeon's knife. The three great wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870-71 gave him an opportunity for displaying his remarkable talent of organisation. Here again he wanted to instruct the private soldiers to apply provisional bandages on fresh wounds. Of his writings of this period the "Handbook of surgical technics in wartime" has become the standard work on the subject.

After the Franco-Prussian war he started his agitation for voluntary medical help by lay people who had gone through courses of Samaritan practice. Easily procurable appliances and the most simple methods were essential for the success. His aim was to gain reliable hands everywhere that would do nothing that might do harm, but would support the healing resources of nature by proper steps until a practitioner arrived.

His third great merit was the invention of operating and amputating without the shedding of blood. By elastic bandages of india-rubber he proposed in 1873 to force the blood in the affected limbs back to the inner organs, before the surgeon used his instruments. Not only was loss of blood thereby avoided ; but the operation could be performed with greater convenience. This method is now regularly employed all over the world.

As his second wife Professor Esmarch married in 1872 the Princess Henriette of Sleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, sister of the father of the present German Empress. From this Romantic love affair Queen Carmen Sylva of Roumania got the inspiration for her charming novel "From two worlds." Up to his 78th year Esmarch served as professor of surgery in Kiel University ; but even after his resignation his typical Professorial face with the long white beard was visible at all Surgeons Congresses. His native town Tonning erected his monument in 1905.

His firm conviction that "the Samaritan spirit is as old as the Human Race," and that "the danger of wars that was kept in check by mutual fear formerly will find Humanity in its way as most resolute opponent" have by his personal influence gained ground in large and influential circles throughout Germany. Esmarch's energetic Optimism was to a large extent the secret of his enormous popularity and of his great success as an organizer.

L. ASCH.

THE NEXT ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

The fourth great international Congress of Esperantists will be held next August in Dresden, and we learn from a German newspaper that the Police of the town are being taught "Esperanto" so as to be in a position to help the Esperanto visitors. The fifth Esperantist Congress will probably be held in Spain or America and the Japanese Esperantists intend to propose that the Seventh Congress be held in Japan.

The following extract from "The British Esperantist" for March may probably interest Indian Esperantists who contemplate attending the Fourth Congress in Dresden :—

"The prospect of a summer holiday in Germany is highly attractive proposition, especially to lovers of art, music and lager ; but with the additional allurement of another world-congress of Esperanto, the desire to cross the summer sea becomes irresistible—at any rate, so far as the readers of this magazine are concerned.

In a journey of this kind so many routes are available and the tendency always is to leave all arrangements to the last moment, so the writer has been prompted to look into the matter, and at the request of the B. E. A. Council is sending in this synopsis of his discoveries up to the present.

Before specialising as to the route to be selected, a few general remarks will be to the point.

It goes without saying that the longer time one can spare for holiday-making, the less will the travelling expense appear to be. But there is no getting away from the fact that a visit to Dresden will necessitate parting with at least fifty "spesmilo" (£5) to railway or steamer companies. How are we Esperantists to get the best value for this relatively large sum ?

First and foremost, in the writer's travelling experience, comes the question of luggage. The less you have, the greater your freedom ; the greater your freedom, the greater your enjoyment. Let the mere men among us be in a position to carry, if necessary, their portmanteaux and suit-cases to the cloak-rooms and spend an hour or so in any town passed through which pleases. For the ladies, of course matters may be different, and we trust that knights-errant will abound.

We will now consider some of the many available routes :—

1. The great Eastern Railway via Harwich to the Hook of Holland, thence by rail to Dresden via Hanover will cost, for parties of twenty excursionists, £7 16s. 6d. first, and £5 0s. 6d. second class, throughout ; tickets available forty-five days ; party to travel together as far as German frontier. Supplementary charges for trains de luxe as usual. If less than twenty for each class, the above fares will be increased. For saloon steamer and second-class rail the reduced fare would be £5 11s. 6d.

2. The General Steam Company's vessels leave Harwich every Wednesday and Saturday for Hamburg. Fare, excluding all meals and incidentals (about 30s. extra), first class throughout, return, £2 16s. 3d. ; second rail, saloon steamer, £2 17s. 9d ; second rail, fore-cabin steamer (not recommended) £1 18s. 9d Time on the sea or river Elbe, about thirty-two hours. Tickets available two months.

Fare from Hamburg to Dresden by German State Railways—which are, apparently, making us no concessions whatever—£1 19s. 6d., single (return, double fare), in the first, and £1 5s. 6d. second. As there is, however, a fourth class, many may care to travel third at a fare which is about 15s. Return from Hamburg twice weekly.

3. Union Castle Line, by one of their fine ocean liners, from London to Hamburg, leaving early Saturday morning (passengers probably boarding ship Friday night), arriving Hamburg Sunday evening. Fare for the single journey, first class, including all meals and every comfort, £2 2s., subject to substantial reduction for a party. These vessels leave Hamburg for the return journey on Wednesdays, but we should recommend our friends to join the ship at Antwerp on Saturdays, returning thence to London for a payment, all inclusive, of £1 11s 6d., likewise subject to discount.

It is possible to do part, if not all, of the 200 odd miles between Hamburg and Dresden by the river steamers on the Elbe, but we understand that the country traversed is not of great charm, so the quicker railway route will appeal to most.

For the return from Dresden to Antwerp, which we recommend, there are several routes available, and the payment of an extra five shillings or so will enable a flying visit to many interesting and historic cities.

The main route passes through Leipzig, Hanover (or Cassel) to Cologne and Antwerp. Fare: first, £3 16s. 2d ; second, £2 7s. 1d ; third (?) ; fourth (?).

Another, and to many a more attractive, route would be, after leaving Leipzig to visit Frankfurt and Wiesbaden, whence along the Rhine, by river or rail, to Cologne, whence to Antwerp. Fare: first, £4 0s. 9d ; second £2 11s. 10d ; third (?) ; fourth (?). From Cologne one might, without much extra expense, pass through Brussels on the way to Antwerp.

The vessel would leave London on Saturdays, the 8th and 15th, and would return from Antwerp on Saturday, 22nd or 29th—or of course, later. Therefore, those with a three weeks' holiday could use their time to the utmost, visiting Hamburg, Leipzig, and perhaps Berlin or Weisser Hirsch Esperantist Village, beforehand ; whereas those with only a fortnight would have to arrive in Dresden on Monday morning, August 17. Sunday, August 6, the opening day of "La Kvara," will be passed in church services, the election of national vice-presidents and delegates, and meetings of the Organisation and Lingva Committees.

Summing up, we have come to the conclusion that the journey to Dresden back from London will cost actually :—By route 1, £7 11s. 6d, plus all meals "en route" ; by route 2, £6 13s. 3d, including meals on boardship ; and by route 3, £6 2s. 6d., includes all meals on board, and the additional experience of a trip on an ocean liner, which should prove less vibratory than smaller vessels, and also the privilege of passing many world-famed cities in a circular tour.

If British Esperantists desire it, official parties will be made up according to the route selected by the majority, and any readers will be cordially thanked who are in a position to throw further light on this interesting problem of getting the best show for one's travelling money. One thing is necessary to assure success—for of the weather Esperantists need have no fear—and that is, prompt action.

All intending to attend the Congress are requested to send postcard or other intimation to H. Bolingbroke Mudie, 67, Kensington Gardens Square, London, W., who will classify, inform, and in every way in his power assist those hoping to travel to Esperantoland

If friends respond in the manner anticipated this article may be concluded with the remark, "To be continued in our next."

"THE BARODA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of very great gratification to learn that his Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar has been pleased to establish a Legislative Council for making Laws and Regulations for the State giving free scope to the people of taking a representative part in the state administration. The constitution of the Legislative Council, the only part of the administration in which non-official persons take a part, obviously opens up the greatest question, how far the form of the administration of State is susceptible of being further modified in the direction of extending the association of non-official persons in the work of legislation and of introducing a representative element or otherwise suitably to the conditions under which that administration at any rate for a very long time to come, must necessarily be carried on.

The establishment of the Legislative Council is thus the first beginning of what may possibly hereafter develop into something of the nature of parliamentary institutions as obtaining in other parts of the world. The step taken may not be a wide one at present but the beginning of such a movement so far as it goes, appears to be all in right directions. I venture to express the belief that the experiment—for it will not be out of place to call it so which will be watched with keen interest by all who—desire the safe progress of the State, may on the whole be regarded without misgivings and with reasonable hope that it will lead the way to further advances in the same direction.—Yours, &c.,

PEERZADAH M

CHINESE LABOUR.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Alleged Breach Pledges.

A POINT FOR PECKHAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton raised a debate on Chinese Labour in the House of Commons last night.

He charged the Government with a deliberate breach of their pledges in sanctioning the extension of the conditions of indentured labour which they had denounced for years.

Mr. Winston Churchill declared that there was no question on which the Liberals had been more completely vindicated.

The debate was of the liveliest character. It is believed that it was raised in view of the polling in the Peckham division to-day.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

More French Reinforcements.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Reinforcements of French Troops are arriving at Casablanca.

Several of the interior tribes are now negotiating for submission.

OUTRAGE BY KOREANS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Korean Adviser Shot.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A telegram from San Francisco states that two Koreans shot and wounded three times, Mr. Stevens, the American Adviser to Korea, on account of his pro-Japanese policy.

Mr. Stevens shot one of his assailants.

A WELL-EARNED REWARD.

Victim of Science.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A Civil Service pension of £120 has been granted to Doctor Hall Edwards, who has lost one arm and whose other is endangered by constantly conducting Rontgen ray operations.

SHORT COTTON SUPPLY.

Effect on Mills.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

If appears certain that the supply of raw American cotton reaching Great Britain this season will be 15 per cent. below last year's, and, in view of the shortness of Indian, the supply will be insufficient to keep the world's spindles going full time.

STRIKE AT SYDNEY.

Disaffection Spreading.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The wharf strike at Sydney threatens to extend to all the Australian ports.

IMPROVING THE PORT OF LONDON.

Sale of Docks Recommended

OPINIONS OF THE DIRECTORS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Directors of the London and East and West India Docks recommend the acceptance of the offer of the Board of Trade to purchase them as a part of the latter's Port of London Scheme.

The stocks rose three points to-day.

LABOUR CRISIS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Ended Strike Reopened.

ARBITRATION COURT FINES A UNION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

A critical labour situation has arisen in New Zealand.

The Arbitration Court has fined the Miners' Union £75 for striking without resorting to the Court.

The men who had meanwhile resumed work thereupon again went on strike, and refuse to pay the fine.

STORMS IN UNITED STATES.

Great Damage Done.

TOWNS SWEPT AWAY.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Telegrams from New Orleans state that a severe wind and rain storm is raging over Louisiana Mississippi and Alabama. Much damage has been done to property and considerable loss of life has occurred.

Several small towns are reported to have been swept away.

THE GERMAN PRESS BOYCOTT.

Prince Bulow Awaits a Settlement.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Prince von Bulow did not deliver his intended important speech in the "Reichstag" last evening on account of the Press boycott.

It is now authoritatively announced that Mr. S. P. Sinha has been appointed Advocate-General, Bengal, the first Native of India to hold this important post.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE.

Result of the Race.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The race for the Lincolnshire Handicap was run this afternoon at Lincoln with the following result :—

Kaffir Chief	1
Longcroft	2
Snatch	3

There were twenty starters and the race was won by 1 1/2 lengths, three lengths separating the second and third.

The betting was 100 to 7 against Kaffir Chief, 100 to 6 against Longcroft, 33 to 1 against Snatch.

A PARIS SENSATION.

Arrest of a Financier.

LONDON, MARCH 24

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the arrest of a young financier named Rochette.

He brought out numerous companies, the inflated shares of which were largely bought by the investing public.

It is stated that savings to the amount of eight millions sterling have been lost.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Strong Protest to Mr. Morley.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A telegram from Vancouver states that the Indians have cabled to Mr. Morley protesting against their deportation and exclusion and declaring that the continuation of the present policy will be disastrous to British rule in India.

THE U. S. CONGRESS.

Anti-Trust Law Emendment Bill.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A despach from Washington states that Mr. Hepburn has introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives to amend the Anti-Trust Law so as to allow of railroad traffic agreements on the line suggested in President Roosevelt's message.

THE CANADIAN TERCENTENARY.

Earl of Dudley to Represent Australia.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Earl of Dudley will attend the Canadian Tercentenary celebrations on behalf of Australia.

THE U. S. FLEET.

An Invitation from China.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A despatch from Washington states that China has invited the American battleship fleet to pay a visit.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The death has occurred at Cannes of the Duke of Devonshire.

HUSBAND'S RIGHT TO WIFE'S JEWELLERY.

Restoration Order by Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

At the High Court here to-day, Mr. Justice Harington ordered the restoration of a wife's jewellery which had been given to Sheriff's officer by her debtor husband in satisfaction of a decree without the wife's consent being first obtained ; the wife also obtained the costs.

DARJEELING MAIL TRAIN CASE.

Judges Disagree in Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

In the appeal of Durga Charn Saryal against his sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Messrs. Smart and Coate in what is known as the Darjeeling Mail train case Justices Geidt and Woodroffe to-day disagreed in the findings. The appeal goes, therefore, before a third Judge of the High Court for final disposal.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A COOLIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

In the Alipore Magistrate's Court to-day one Hailes of the India General Steam Navigation Co., Dockyard Garden Reach, was brought up on a charge of grievously assaulting a cooly who entered his quarters by mistake with a bicycle intended for his neighbour. The case is proceeding.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR BURMA.

Fair Prospects of Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

The provision of a Pasteur Institute for Burma is now assured, but some little time must elapse before the work can be started. The local community have come forward liberally in subscribing the better part of a lakh of rupees and the Government of India are understood to be addressing the Burma Administration on the subject of ways and means for carrying the scheme into effect. The total cost of such an institution being, of course a number of times in excess of the amount that has been raised. The good beginning which has been made, however, insures that the scheme will be persisted with.

B. L. "Derbyshire" from Rangoon arrived at Colombo yesterday (24th)

Little change in the Agricultural situation in Bengal is shown by the official telegraphic report for the past week. Food-grain prices continue to show a tendency to fall.

FIRE ON THE "MONGOLIA."

Terrible Damage.

SAD DAY FOR BRIDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

The "Pioneer" publishes a long account from a passenger on the "Mongolia," of a fire, which occurred, before the arrival of that vessel at Marseilles. The writer says, the fire was first discovered by a young lady, in a locker, close to her cabin on the main deck ; later it was discovered that an extensive fire was raging in Hold No. 5 where the passengers' baggage was stored. The fire was not extinguished, until Marseilles was reached. The Hold was filled with water to the level of the main deck.

The scene on the Wharf at Marseilles, baffles description; sundries of charred, burnt and broken cases portmanteaux, gun cases, uniform cases, etc, were mixed up with huge cases of cargo, half-burnt or broken open, through being dashed about in the loosely packed Hold. Tons of linoleum floor cloth, in still smouldering rolls; hundreds of coils of rubber bicycle tyres : cases of wines and merchandise of all sorts, were placed on the Wharf, in wild confusion. A vast heap of burnt clothes. hats, dressing cases etc., was piled up in one corner, into which passengers were poking sticks, and fishing out such articles as they recognised parts of. Soon the whole Wharf was hung round with clothing of every degree, stained with stripes and spots of every hue. Hundreds of boxes were just looked into, and abandoned as they were by their sad owners, as useless. Many laboured from 8 a.m. till dark, running backwards and forwards to the Ship, saving such articles of clothing as might be wished and be of use temporarily for the onward journey.

Eventually the remains of the wrecked baggage was submitted, in its soaked and pulpy state, to pinching in the rope slings in company with the heavy hand cases.

The "Mongolia" left Marseilles at 5 p. m., on the 7th instant ; the next day was spent in washing such soiled and discoloured garments as were absolutely necessary for use on the voyage. It was unanimously agreed that the behaviour of the ladies during the fire, and more particularly afterwards, when they had to face their sad losses, was heroic. There were many children on Board, and several Brides, with all their household goods wedding presents etc ; and it took a stony heart to watch such treasures shot out into the sea, in the form of charred filth and debris, hundreds of baskets of which were pulled up out of the Hold, after leaving Marseilles.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Release of Chidambaram Pillay.

HIS RE-ARREST AND TRIAL FOR SEDITION ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

An order, from the High Court, directing the release of Chidambaram Pillay and others, having been received in Tinnevelly, they should have been set at liberty from the Palamkotta Jail to-day. Sanction having, however, in the meantime, been received from the Madras Government, by the District Magistrate, for the prosecution of Chidambaram Pillay and Subramia Aiya, for sedition under Sections 124 (a) and 153 (a) a complaint has been laid against them, by the local prosecuting Inspectors, and District Magistrate has issued warrants for their re-arrest. These offences are non-bailable and they will have to rem in in custody. The other man will be released.

Chidambaram Pillay, Siva and Padmanabha Iyangar were produced to-day before the District Magistrate who remanded them till 1st April. Chidambaram Pillay informed the Magistrate that he understood that the High Court had ordered his release and that he would produce sureties after consulting his vakil and relatives. The Magistrate acceded to the request directing him to be kept in the sub-jail. No vakil would appear and the accused was then removed to the District Jail under strong police escort.

THE MASHUDS' RECENT RAID.

Prompt Punitive Measures by Mr. Crump.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Active reprisals have been in progress upon the Mahsuds since the recent unprovoked attack upon the servants of Mr. Crump, the Waziristan Militia supporting the Civil authorities. Over two hundred members of the clan have been arrested and two thousand head of their cattle seized as a guarantee of reparation. This prompt action on the part of Mr. Crump has rendered it unnecessary to despatch any regular troops to his support and the blow has been delivered so suddenly that no opposition has been offered.

Sir Harold Deane is now upon the spot and the Jirga is to meet him at Tank.

The identity of the gang concerned in the attack upon Mr. Crump's servants has been ascertained, but the actual perpetrators have made good their escape.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS

Wednesday, March 25.

Appointment.—The following appointment is notified for information :—Lieut. A. C. W. Smythe, 1st Bn., West Riding Regiment, to be Double Company Officer, 105 Mahratta Light Infantry, but to be attached to 109th Infantry. Dated 14th March.

Furlough and Leave.—Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer, as follows :—Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Hazelgrove, 109th Infantry, from 3rd April to 1st June, inclusive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

2nd Lieutenant E. C. Brown, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to India for duty with No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Aden.

Major Tulloch, Assistant Director-General of Military Works, is granted 8 months' combined leave out of India.

Captain Con, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.

Quarter-Master and Honorary Captain Fell, 2nd Battallion, Royal Fusiliers, is permitted to retire.

Major Wilson, Durham Light Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment on promotion.

2nd Lieutenant Crallshiem, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

On vacating his appointment as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Captain Campbell. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is attached to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

Colonel Roos Keppel, C. I. E., Political Agent, Khyber, proceeds on a year's furlough early next month, Major Daw Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, officiating during his absence.

DEATH OF REVD. CANON SELLER.

A Popular Clergyman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 24.

The Rev. Canon Seller, M.A., Chaplain of St. Paul's, died in Poona from the supervening effects of Influenza, early this morning, after an illness of about a week. He was about to retire and proceed Home to his wife and family, when he got bed ridden. He was, probably, one of the most popular Clergymen in Western India, having officiated in different parts of the Bombay Presidency, since his appointment in 1888.

The funeral of the deceased clergyman took place this evening and was very largely attended The cortége left the house in Kahun road at 5-30 p. m., the coffin being borne on a gun carriage belonging to the 2nd Battary, R. F. A., and covered with the Union Jack. The mournful procession extended for about half a mile. At the cemetery gates the Revd. Leigh-Lye, Revd Melsom, Revd Wormell with several other clergymen and St Mary's Choir were awaiting the arrival of the cortege. Several prominent Civilians were there, too, including Mr. Carmichael, Collector of Poona, the Hon'ble Mr. Selby, Surgeon-General Greany, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Major Evans, I.M.S., and many others. The approach to the cemetery was lined on either side by the Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment which played a solemn air as the cortege drew up. The Revd Sydney Leigh-Lye assisted by Revd Wormell read the Burial Service, during which the hymns "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me" and "When our heads are bowed with Woe" were sung by the sorrowing assembly at the graveside. The Sisters of St. Mary's, the children of the Victoria High School, the Panchhowd's Fathers, the Church Missionary Clergy and the congregation of St. Paul's were among those who saw with genuine regret the grave close over the remains of one beloved by all who knew him as a priest and friend.

Floral tributes were abundant.

THE TRADE OF KARACHI.

A Very Prosperous Year.

PREVIOUS RECORDS BEATEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 25.

The annual general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon when the report for 1907 was presented to the members. The total value of the sea-borne trade for 1907 amounted to Rs. 380,934,255, an advance of nearly eight crores upon the figures for 1906 and 11 1/2 crores above the average total of trade in the previous five years. This increase was divided as follows :—Exports, Rs. 68,913,173 ; imports, Rs. 5,362,992 and was chiefly under wheat and cotton.

The following figures show, the exports of wheat from India's three chief ports during the past years, Calcutta, 5,290 tons, Rs 494,970 ; Bombay 27,078 tons, Rs. 2,614,534; Karachi 977,614 tons, Rs. 93,556,728. The Exports of cotton show an increase in value of Rs. 14,878,729 owing to very large crops in Sind and some districts in the Punjab. Exports of rapeseed increased by over 71 1-2 lakhs of Rupees due to a larger production of this seed in the Punjab and a keen demand from Europe owing to the failure of crops there.

The shipment of wool rose to Rs. 14,509,813, the largest figure on record, exceeding the figures of Last year by Rs. 1,537,838. The Shipments of hides and skins show a decrease of Rs. 4,972,395. In imports there has again been a marked advance in the figures for 1907, being a crore and thirty-five lakhs ahead of those for the previous year and the total Rs. 160,733,068) establishing a fresh record for this branch of trade. The most satisfactory feature about imports is the large increase under the head of Piecegoods and Yarn, both foreign and Indian There was a substantial advance of the former, the figures for the year (Rs. 44,560,439) being the highest on record or nearly 36 lakhs better than the 1905 total of which was the previous record. The imports of Indian piece-goods show an increase of nearly 34½ lakhs on the figures for 1906. The imports of sugar decresed by 37,870 tons in weight and Rs. 62,22,183 in value. A feature of past year's business was increased imports of Java sugar amounting to 60 per cent. of total importation as against only 20 per cent. in 1906. Kerosine oil importations increased by 2,454,313 gallons in quantity and Rs. 8,52,351 in value. Larger demands of North Western Railway and dwindling of valuable supply of wood fuel were responsible for considerable augmentation in the imports coal and coke, the figures being 21,231 tons in 1907 against 11,020 in 1906. The imports Indian coal showing 384,419 tons against 353,067 tons in 1906.

The result of this afternoon's ballot for the Managing Committee of the Chamber for 1908-0 was as follows :—Hon'ble Mr. De P. Webb, (Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co.) Chairman :—Mr. A. Thole (Messrs Volkart Brothers) vice-Chairman ; Messrs T. Agelasto (Messrs. Ralli Brothers); W. U. Nicholas (Messrs Anderson & Co.) ; Percy Jones, (Messrs Sanday Patrick & Co.) ; J. Ellinger (Messrs Ellinger Mohatta & Co.), H. T. Robson (Messrs Clements and Robson) ; L. B. Stephen (Messrs The Bombay Co.) ; T. J. Stephen (The National Bank of India) ; J. Murray (Messrs Ewart Eyrie & Co.) ; members of the Managing Committee.

SECUNDERABAD.

Football Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 24.

At the Secunderabad Football Cup Finals, another large crowd of spectators assembled on the field yesterday afternoon to witness the game between the Sherwood Foresters and the Leicesters. The toss was won by the Sherwoods, who elected to play with the sun behind.

The leather having been put in motion, a helter skelter rush was made down the field by the Foresters, and they put in a shot for the goal, but it was speedily cleared. The Leicesters next obtained the ball, when Jacks on made a plunging shot, which went very near to capturing the Sherwoods' goal, which was well saved. The Leicesters became exceedingly nippy and battle royal ensued, in which they had the advantage, and, had their drives been better directed, they would have certainly clinched matters earlier than they did. Shortly afterwards fortune favoured the Leicesters, and they vigorously attacked their opponents' goal, which resulted in their notching their first goal. Play became brisker from the kick off, the Sherwoods working hard to equalise ; but their efforts were frustrated.

On arrival of half time, the score was Leicesters 1 goal, Sherwoods nil.

LATER.

Restarting the Sherwoods' made terrific attack on the Leicesters' goal, and, had it not been for alertness of the goal-keeper, the goal would have been captured. In turn, the Leicesters beseiged the Foresters' goal and Cliff getting on to the ball, sent in a shot, right over the Foresters' goal-keeper's head, thus securing their second goal. The play afterwards fell off, but after a while, the Foresters bucked up, trying their hardest to score, but without success. A little later, however, they obtained a corner, from which they made their first goal, the scores standing at 2 goals to 1. Fray of the Leicesters played thorough footfall throughout, and kicked splendidly and successfully. Time being near at head, the Forsters want for all they were worth, to get on even terms, but luck did not favour them, so that the game ended in a win for the Leicesters by 2 goals to 1.

The Teams were, Leicesters—goal, Owen ; backs, Dooley and Bailey ; half-backs, Cliff, Wale and Whitmore ; forwards, Fray, Jackson, Barton, Hallam and Butler. The Sherwoods—goal, Marsden ; backs, Millington and Bugford ; half-backs, melti, Sibthorpe and Scott ; forwards, Madin, Walter, Godber, Smedley and Jackson. Mr. Burnett refereed.

Mrs. Vizard presented the cup to the winners, Colonel Vizard congratulating them on their win.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Annual Poona Boxing Tournament of 1908 opened on Monday when there was more than a fair attendance and some sporting fights, the evening coming to a reasonably early close owing to a few walks over due to various causes. Captain Umfreville, who acted M. C. and was assisted by Q. M. S. Chinnery of the Central Gymnasium, had everything as ship-shape as usual and thanks to them the programme was gone through smoothly and without any tedious waits.

Captain Noake, R. A. M. C., probably the best amateur at his weight in India, officiated as Referee and whereas one cannot doubt the knowledge he has of the game, it is a pity the old complaint of too many interruptions and calls to break should have occurred, tending to prevent quick in-fighting. The Judges were Lieutenant Mowatt, 26th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Miller with Mr. Ben Defreece timekeeper, a post he filled like an old hand as on one occasion in particular he might have been caught napping, the round ending as the ninth count came for a winded man. For the first time a general bar was provided the catering of Messrs. Philimore and Co., being most satisfactory.

There was only one Bantam Weight contest, and this came first :—

Private Healy (Leicesters) vs. Private Street. (Somersets.) Healy had every advantage in strength but except for a useful prop with his left by Street there was but little pretence at science. Healy had the better of the first round, getting home one of two right swings with but little to choose in mixes. The second was a give and take round, Healy being too wild. Street's jabs were useful in the third but Healy's strength stood him well though a bad foul was not seen. Towards the end Street swung for the wind but, unable to get there, lost on points.

In the Feather Weights Lance Corporal Manning (Northants) had a W.O., Private Grimsdale (K.R.R.) being unable to find the weight, and owing to Private Steedan (Manchesters) being in Hospital, Private Goodridge (Leicesters) also had a W. O.

Private Scriven (Worcesters) vs. Private McClaverty (Linzolns) Though Scriven had the advantage of reach, McClaverty with a good left had the better of the first round. Again in the second he had much the better of it making the pace with Scriven trying to keep him off but getting fogged through quick double flushes and a right as they broke. Scriven tried for a K. O. in the third but McClaverty kept him too busy. Both were tiring but Scriven hold in gamely trying his right for the mark, McClaverty won.

Private Blake (Middlesex) vs. Private Carter (Northants) This was no sort of a match, Blake being crisp and neat as ever when Carter came at him, his reach being no use. A right hook on the mark in the second sent Carter down for 7 and Blake following him got home again on the same spot, Carter was only saved by time which came at the ninth count but wisely gave in.

Sergt. Crossan (East Lancs.) vs. Private Tucker (Worcesters.) Tucker with a big pull in reach had the better of a lively mill after which they quietened down, a right swing going in favour of Tucker. The second was more even, Tucker's swings being wild and Crossan found his claret with left jabs. Crossan made the pace in the third, but beyond his left lead could not do much and Tucker won on points.

There was one Light-Weight fight before the interval :—

Private Foate (Worcesters.) vs. Private Makins, (Lincolns.) They opened in a lively manner, Makins the cooler and getting home on the mark when they came together had Foate guessing and he gave in.

This class was continued after the interval :—

Pte Corcoran (Northants.) vs Pte Jones S. W. B. Jones was the stronger with a taking style and almost on opening had his man down for 5. Corcoran came in strong in the second for a good mill, but coming up again he met a right jab on the mark and was counted out.

Pte Williams (Somersets) had a bye as Pte Wallace (Royal Scots) should have been in the Feathers.

Private Osborne (R. Fus.) vs. Gr. Mills (2nd Bat. R. F. A.) With an absolute disregard on both sides for any science or guard, it was a fight pure and simple in which the Gunner proved the stronger. Osborne was done to a turn on the ropes at the end of the second and, just lasting out third, lost on points.

Private Walster (R. Fus.) vs. Private Brine (Somersets) A well-set-up pair and both shewing good style they fought a very lively first round, Brine getting home well with his right on the ear. They came hard at it in the second but in a-mix up after about twenty, second Walster got in with a crisp right on the jaw and Brine was counted out.

Private Turner (S.W.B.) vs. Private Marke (Middlesex). A pupil of Blake, Marke had much of his style and with advantage in reach had the better of the first round which was quiet. Opening the second more briskly Turner was a bit wild and Marke found his left useful. Turner shewed up more in the third, but Marke's reach stood him well and it was a bit surprising to hear a fourth round called for. In this Turner frequently ducked to avoid and Marke palpably superior secured the verdict.

Two Middle-Weight fights wound up the programme :—

Private Jenkins (Worcesters) vs. Private Smith (Oxfords) Equally built, they had a good mix and were then quiet, Jenkins ducked frequently and was inclined to use his shoulder. He was the same in the second, also quiet, in which Smith scored with his left. After a good mix in the third Smith scored with double flushes, Jenkins missing wild swings. His second appealed for an apparently unintentional foul and Smith won comfortably on points.

Private Ellis (Royal Scots) vs Lce Capt. Santry. (Somersets.) Santry had the advantage in weight. During a mix up, Ellis got home a hard right on the ear but they quietened down Ellis having slightly the better of it. Ellis made the pace and after a mix he was looking for a K. O., and in doing so gave away points which were in Santry's favour at the finish, Ellis came in hard in the third, but Santry's left stood him well till Ellis got in with his right on the mark and left and right on the head saw Santry worse for wear, double flushing to gain time. Ellis waited till his man came in and then sent him down with a powerful right on the head. Santry took nine counts and was having a bad time when the round ended. Ellis won.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 24.

Poona Boxing Tournament was continued to-night. Captain Umfreville refreed most ably.

In Bantams, Garner, Worcesters, beat Kenelly, East Lancs.

Howell, Worcesters was beaten by Wallace, Royal Scots, after a great fight.

Shaw, East Lancs, beat Perry, Wocesters.

In the Feather weights, Martin, Surreys, had a walk-over. Yufa, East Surreys, knocked out Darnell early in the second round.

Jagers, Borderers, easily beat Elliot, Ammunition Column, It was a poor fight.

In the Light Weights Mr. Wegerstrass of the Middlesex had a walked-over. Gibbons of the Northamptons versus Kingston, of the Worcesters, was a very even bout and there was no decision, light having failed here, and there was no more fighting.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Durham Light Infantry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 24.

The Durham Light Infantry Boxing Tournament, including events open to the Northern Army, commenced here, last evening. The best contest was seen in Feather Weights for Regimental Novices, in which Pte Sarn won, after an extra round. In Light Weights, open to the Northern Army, Private Kent, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Private Lapsley, same regiment, and Driver Pugh, S. Battery, R. H. A. were the winners.

THE INDIAN SANDOW.

From the appearance of the house last night we should think Professor Rammurti's show on the maidan the most successful that was ever located there. Mr. Rammurti is perfectly just in calling himself the "Indian Sandow." He broke a chain last night which easily defied a tug-of-war with a crowd of strong wrestlers and coolies at either end. It was in truth a Herculean feat, and took a lot of doing. But it was done. There is a really good circus programme, too, and a novel turn in Bombay on the stage of a lightwire artiste who rides a bicycle on what is certainly the slenderest track in the world. The house was packed, and to-night some wrestling matches take place for big stakes.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"His House in Order."

THAT modern comedy is appreciated in Bombay was pretty clearly shewn last night when a large audience assembled to see *His House in Order*, although this was the third time the same Company had played Mr. Pinero's masterpiece in Bombay. *His House in Order* is perhaps the most suitable item in the programme of such a group of players as the Bandmann Comedy Company. At any rate Bombay votes it so. The parts are just fitted to the players—the boy, the old man, the grande-dame, the wife, her husband, the villain and all the rest of the cast have their appropriate representatives. And the Bandmann Comedy Company's version of it ought to gratify the heart even of Mr. Pinero himself. Anyhow it will not be seen again in Bombay, as the present Company is homeward bound, via Cairo and the Mediterranean, but it will long be remembered as perhaps the finest item in the Bandmann repertoire. That repertoire, too, is noteworthy, for it is the most prolific ever brought to the East. We mention this, because an unconciously comic contemporary has announced that the Bandmann Comedy Company's season will be "a short one of six nights and six different plays!" The season will of course be twenty-six nights, and the repertoire is thirty-six plays, most of which will be staged.

The story of *His House in Order* is now too well known to need recapitulation. The righting of the wrongs of Filmer Jesson's wife has been the subject of two lengthy notices in these pages already; and the cast was almost the same last night as of yore, except that Miss Lilian Lloyd played Geraldine Ridgeley, and played very gracefully too. Mr. Clifford Town as the pompous self-made knight was in one of his best parts.

The Company, by the way, includes a vocalist of much merit—Mr. A. L. Cowen. It is a pity his excellent voice is so little heard ; and in a long wait such as took place between Act 1 and 2 of *Sunday* he might have relieved the tedium with fine effect.

To night *Beauty and the Barge* will be played, for the first time in Bombay.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Return from Kolhapur.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, accompanied by Miss Clarke and attended by Mr. L. Robertson, Private Secretary, Captain Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Bryan, extra A.-D.-C., returned to Bombay by the Poona Mail and alighted at the Victoria Terminus Station at 11-35 a.m. yesterday morning The arrival was private. His Excellency was received at the Station by Mr. H. G Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, and Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency. His Excellency after shaking hands with those present drove to Government House, Malabar Point. Inspector Pett of the G. I. P. Railway came in charge of the train.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sunny South has, at last, succeeded in leaving an indelible stain on her fair fame in imitating Cocanada the scene of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's maiden visit to that Port, for rioting, and now Tinnevelly and Tuticorin to commemorate the release from jail of Mr. Bepin, have signalised the event not with the usual joyful celebrations as one would naturally have expected, but with the most disgraceful riots Southern India was called upon to witness in the destruction and burning of Government, Municipal, and Christian Church properties. One would have thought that the Madras Presidency, now known as the Model Presidency, would have been the last to disgrace itself in the manner it has now done. When some of the leading and enlightened men of India who should be known and excepted by the "Submerged Tenth" as standing monuments of all that is good and noble for their sole benefit are directly or indirectly engaged in raising up forces of disorder for the wilful destruction of life and property in their own country, the nature of which must convey no little shock and disgust to the great self-governing British Colonies who now appear to be determined to shut out all British Indian subjects (Not Asiatics), how could they be expected to extend an open hand of welcome to all Indians, however enlightened and educated they might be, when they come to hear of these disgraceful scenes. They will surely get alarmed and prohibit all contact with all British Indians, whether educated or ignorant, who, as fellow subjects of the King Emperor, have some right to be on a level with all self-respecting Englishmen of the Realm. It is no exaggeration to say that the impression left on the minds of the self-governing British Colonies like Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand over these constant outbreaks in their own country by their own people, will certainly be most detrimental to their interests and cause. If these riots occurred some 30 or 40 years ago there would be some excuse, but they should never have found a place in this progressive 20th century. Besides it is quite inexplicable why the Southern Presidency, or even the Western Presidency, should bend the knee to Bengal for instruction and guidance. Surely they have enough intelligence to act and do for themselves without taking their lessons from Bengal. Both Southern India and Western India can always be proud of the fact of having produced men of unrivalled intelligence born to lead but not to follow. Its all very well for the leading men at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, like the Hon'ble Mr. Gurusswamy Aiyer, to get alarmed over the location of a punitive Police force in the City, but if he is an influential gentlemen and is smarting under the indignity, what became of that influence before the riots broke out and where was he and the others at that time when some three to four thousand roughs were let loose on a helpless city to carry out their fiendish work of destruction? The innocent have a sacred claim on their leading men for protection.

The Hon'ble Member who was in charge of the Seditious Meetings Bill was within the mark when he said at the Imperial Legislative Council Meeting that it was not the Government but the opposition who were responsible for the Bill ; "it was the educated classes and not the Government who have forged this fetter upon the country." It looks as if the educated classes generally have failed to exercise some influence for good over the ignorant masses and if this had been done, there would have been no need for the introduction of such a Bill.—Yours, etc,

OBSERVER.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "CASTALIA."

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia" will arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant with the following passengers :—

Lieut H W Acton, Mrs Benbow, Capt S B Browne, Mrs Browne, Mr M L S Clements, Lieut A W Dickson, Capt W F Ellis, Mrs Ellis and infant, Capt F Goodson, Lieut V B Green Armytage, Lieut E J Headlam, Lieut J H Hind, Major C A K Johnson, Lieut A H Jacob, Mrs C Landon, infant and nurse, Major and Mrs Molesworth, Lieut Scully Mr A G Slater, Capt W Stirling, Miss L S Thomas, Capt C F G Washington, and Capt B F Widderington.

PASSENGERS BY S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Ville de la Ciotat" to-morrow at 8 a. m.

Mr. Benbam, Mr. B. P. Banajee, Mr. Boghas Nigogas, Mr. Connolly, Miss Connolly, Mrs. Campbell Proctor, Mr. S. H. Oraston, Mr Callaghan, Capt. A. B. Drummond, Major. H. B. Harvey., Lieutenant W. B. Lindsay, Mr. Lobadie, Mr and Mrs. Orange, Mrs. Merk, Major and Mrs. MacLeod, Mr. McCarthy, Mrs. Richens and infant, Mr. Sukhtankar, Mrs. C. Spence, and Mr. S. W. Wolfe.

MADRAS Military Accounts Office will shortly cease to be in the Controller's charge. A number of clerks will be transferred to Burma and Madras office and placed under the Deputy Controller.

Twenty thousand people are in receipt of relief, of whom fourteen thousand are in Orissa.

THE INDIAN COAL TRADE.

THAT the Coal Industry in India is working into a statistically unsound position, the following figures and remarks endeavour to show. The data given for the chief consuming industries are approximately correct, while the data for the remaining factors of consumption, though not professing to be more than a rough estimate, are of less importance when viewing the statistics as a whole. Briefly we have as follows—

		Tons.
Estimated output of Indian Mines for 1907	... ...	12,000,000
	Tons	
Railways and Railway workshops..	3,300,000	
Sea and Bunker Exports for 1907	3,870,000	
Jute, Cotton Mills and Inland Vessels...	1,773,000	
Wastage and other Industries as enumerated	1,718,000	
	10,661,000	
Less included in Sea Exports for Rail and industrial consumption already debited	1,298,000	9,363,000
Apparent unaccounted surplus...	Tons.	637,000

Compared with 1906, the Sea Exports for 1907 show a decrease of tons 267,600, the chief contributing Ports being :—

		Tons
To Ceylon, a decrease of	... ...	111,598
„ Singapore „	... ...	118,441
„ Hongkong „	... ...	117,291
The chief increase in 1907 over 1906 is :—		
		Tons.
To Madras		159,171

During 1904-05 while the Russo-Japanese war continued, the large withdrawal of Japanese tonnage from trade lines, left an opening for Indian coal, and imports into Hongkong and Singapore materially increased, which increase continued throughout 1906. Now, however, that Japanese tonnage is released from War purposes, Japan coal is again ousting Indian coal in those large consuming centres within easy reach of Japan ports.

The abnormal price of coal has led to an increased use of Australian coal in Indian waters, while recently, Natal coal is finding purchasers on the Indian Seaboard at prices no dearer than the Indian article.

At the present moment, best South Wales coal can be landed in Bombay at 28s. = Rs. 21 per ton as against ordinary Bengal Steam Coal including wastage and charges at Rs. 14 by sea or Rs. 17 by rail. Best Welsh compared with Bengal, and specially with the inferior qualities of the latter now flooding the markets, is in the ratio of 1 ton Welsh to 1 1-2 tons Bengal, so that it is actually cheaper to burn Welsh at the apparently dearer price, when account is taken of the fact that the use of the latter means easier stoking, less handling labour, etc.

The present enormous profits being made by existing collieries, whereby for an outlay, including all charges, of Rs. 1-12 to Rs 2 per ton, they are able to obtain Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6 per ton for their produce has led to a large increase in the number of new mines and inclines being opened out, not only by the older companies, but by a host of new concerns. Little or no discernment has or is being exercised as regards the class of coal lands being taken up and it is only the present high prices which enable these second and third rate mines to be worked at a profit.

That we are on the eve of witnessing sharp slump in the price of Indian coal is, in the nature of things, a very near contingency.

History repeats itself, vide the enormous fall which has occurred in values of copper, tin, rubber, jute and gunnies, and it is highly improbable that the coal trade is to escape the Nemesis attaching to inflated prices and profits.

Trade conditions, the world over, are such as to indicate in no uncertain measure, an ebb of prosperity. The barometer of British commerce is the Iron and Shipbuilding trades, both of which are in a very depressed condition; and closely allied with these paramount trades is the coal industry of Britain, which, too, is on the down grades. The recent enormous expansion of the iron trade in the United States has also been succeeded by a general wave of depression, and the number of furnaces and foundries closed down in Pennsylvania is of such extent as to cause widespread alarm and destitution. In the absence of any voiced expression of market opinions other than that of sellers, buyers of Indian coal have been misled by the constantly reiterated statements of the scarcity of supplies, each has heard that his neighbour has contracted for his requirements for so many months or years ahead, and such has been a success attendant on this species of commercial legerdemain that each buyer in turn has been deluded into the mistaken belief that if he did not buy he would be left in

European coal mined with expensive European labour, the fact that Indian coal sells at Rs. 6 and can be produced for Rs. 1-12 is in itself the strongest arguments that can be addnced as likely to bring about, by the natural working of economic laws, a return to healthier and more normal conditions and prices.

ESTIMATE OF CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COAL IN 1907.

		Tons
1	Indian and Burma Railways 1906 tons 2,880,000 ...	3,000,000
2	All Indian and Burma Railway Workshops ..	300,000
3	Bunker Coal exported from Calcutta	925,000
4	Jute Mills—29,000 Looms	599,000
5	Cotton Mills in Bombay, 2,600,000 Spills ...	316,000
6	Cotton Mills elsewhere in India, 2,700,000 Spils.	324,000
7	Jute Presses— Calcutta 38 lves B/S ... ... 14,000 Naraingunge actual imports excluding for Railways and Steamers consumption 16,000	
8	Tea gardens Crop mds 3,000,000 at 1·5 mds Coal =1 md tea 1,76,0000 ... But as half the gardens burn wood for actual coal used is	85,000
9	10 per cent Wastage and consumption at collieries	1,000,000
10	Inland Steamers, R S N, I S N, B A S N Native Company's, Calcutta S N ...	450,000
11	Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories estimated	50,000
12	Sundry other industries are :—	
	In Bombay—Elsewhere	
	Dockyards, Launches and Workshops, Port Trusts, Jetties, Wharves, Opium Factory and Mints, Tramways, Breweries, Flour Mills, Ice Mills, Electric Lightworks, Gasworks, Iron and Brass Foundries, Gold Mines (Kolar) Sugar Factories, Indigo, Oil Mills, Paper Mills 143,000 380,000	523,000
	Government and Municipal Factories and Pumping Stations say ...	50,000
	Tile and Brick burning say 100 crores bricks ... ... Tons	60,000
		7,711,000
Total Sea Exports of coal for 1907.....	2,880,000	

This includes practically the requirements of all industries near to or on the Indian and Burma seaboards, steamers bunker replenishing requirements in Indian waters also Railway needs to the extent of their imports by sea. As total consumption of Indian Railways has already been taken, as also industrial needs the following amounts have to be deducted from Sea Exports :—

	Included above in Ry. figures. Tons.		
1	Consumption of Burma Railway and Workshop ..	110,000	
Say	25 pr cts of total consumption of A B Ry to G'ong.	10,000	
Say	25 pr ct of total consumption of Madras Ry to Madras)	40,000	
Say	50 pr ct of total consumption of S I Ry to Madras Tuticorin Mandapam	40,000	
Say	25 pr ct of total consumption of S M Ry Marmagoa, &c	15,000	
	Actual importation by Sea by G I P Ry Bombay ...	250,000	
	Actual importation by Sea by N-W Ry Karachi.....	320,000	
	Actual importation by Sea by B B & C I Bombay.....	60,000	
	Bombay Cotton Mills...	310,000	
	Sundry Bombay Industries as above	*143,000	1,298,000 1,632,000
			2,363,000

* If to this total there were taken into account the consumption of many industries on the Indian seaboard (other than in Bombay) receiving their supplies by Sea and included in Sea Exports the total being increased would result in a greater surplus than shown.

Total Consumption...	9,363,000
Apparent Surplus	637,000
Total Estimated Raisings for 1907...	10,000,000

—*Capital.*

THE WORK OF THE CORPORATION.

The following is a Summary of Committee Meetings of the Corporation, held from 1897 to 1907, prepared by Mr. D. E. Wacha :—

(a)	From 1897-98 to 1901-02, Annual average of Committees at work		41·6
	From 1902-03 to 1906-07 Annual average of Committees at work		76·2
	Average annual increase		34·6
	Percentage of increase		83·65
(b)	From 1897-98 to 1901-02, Annual average of subjects discussed		31·4
	From 1902-03 to 1906-07 Annual average of subjects discussed		55·6
	Average annual increase		24·2
	Percentage of increase		77·07
(c)	From 1897-98 to 1901-02, Annual average of meetings held		75
	From 1902-03 to 1906-07		129
	Average annual increase		54
	Percentage of increase		72

(d) During the first five years there was 1·44 meeting per week.
During the second five years there were 2·48 meetings per week.

(e) Taking 300 as the number of working days in a year, it may be observed that during the first period of five years there was one meeting every fourth day, while there was one every 2·32nd day during the second period of five years.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th March :—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 4th April 1907.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 28th February reporting that the Iron Standards sanctioned by the Trustees' Resolution quoted above are found most useful in economising space in stacking bar iron at the Docks and requesting that 100 more of the same pattern, estimated by the Chief Engineer to cost Rs. 660, should be provided.

Resolution Sanctioned.—The standards should be charged to dock gear and the debit under Trustees' Resolution of 4th April 1907 should be adjusted accordingly."

The following is the pilotage statement :—

	For week ending 10th Mar.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 10th Mar. 1908.	For week ending 11th Mar. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 11th March 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	30	1,084	21	1,138
" out of " "	24	1,099	24	1,134
" transported " "	21	823	12	844
" attended to " "	3	103	3	137
" warped, " "	1	43	3	36

CHILD WIFE'S REVENGE.—Yesterday at Mazagaon, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Hemsworth charged Sarjabai, a Hindu woman, aged about forty, with causing hurt on Tanoobai, a Hindu girl, aged about thirteen, by branding her. The evidence showed that the girl Tanoo was married five years ago and she lived with her husband Bhow Kama at Kandawadi. Owing to ill-treatment by her husband she had had to run away from him several times. On the 18th instant she went to Inspector Hemsworth and complained to him that she was branded by her husband that morning, and showed in all ten marks of branding. On enquiries Inspector Hemsworth ascertained that the girl had not seen her husband for a week. Subsequently the girl admitted that she was not branded by her husband but by the accused Sarjabai who did so with her (complainant's) consent with the view of bringing her husband into trouble. The accused also admitted the truth of the complainant's statement and was fined Rs. 40, with the alternative of twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 1st February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,699, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 412. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st February, 1908, were Rs. 12,792, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,289.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Doswell Rd., London, Eng.

HIGH COURT.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET CASE.

IN the High Court, yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the hearing of the suit between Sir D. M. Petit and others, and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President, and his four co-trustees was further proceeded with. Mr. Strangman, counsel for the defendant-trustees, continued his examination-in-chief of his first witness for the defence, Mr. J. J. Modi, the Secretary to the Trustees.

Mr. Strangman offered to put in several letters, regarding the foundation of each trust, that had come into the possession of the trustees. Counsel wanted to do this for the purpose of showing that the property or trust in question, was entrusted in each particular instance to the trustees for the time being in power, by donors or benefactors, who had specific knowledge that the trustees, who were put in possession of the same, had or exercised the powers to nominate their successors.

Mr. Lowndes for the plaintiffs said, they had not taken inspection of these letters : they had simply passed them by, not knowing that they were to be utilised for this purpose by his learned friend. Then, if the course proposed by his learned friend was permitted, it would lengthen the hearing. To shorten matters, he would make two suggestions. The first was, to pick out half a dozen letters, typical ones ; and to assume that the rest of the lot was based upon similar lines. Inspection was to be given to the plaintiffs of those remaining letters. That was necessary.

Mr. Strangman said, that was just the difficulty ; if inspection was to be given, it could not be known to what it would lead to, or what it would be utilised for. Then he had better prove the documents in the usual way, without leaving anything to what might turn up unexpectedly in future. Over 250 funds had been started subsequent to the year 1851 ; with regard to each one, there were a number of letters. Just to cut short matters, he proposed to put in the first or chief letters in each instance. There was a separate and distinct trust with regard to each fund ; but he would consider over the matter.

Mr. Justice Beaman remarked, that this would not alter the position in the least, with regard to the general question of the trusts, or with regard to the exercising of the power of appointment of successors ; he did not think the question of the documents should be gone into so minutely.

Mr. Lowndes suggested that six letters prior to 1866 ; and half-a-dozen after 1866, would serve the purpose. Solicitors on both sides to make the selection ; and the rest to be accepted in the spirit in which the correspondence already selected appeared to be and which was to be taken as a fair specimen.

Mr. Strangman said, that his position was unfortunate ; he had been attacked on several grounds and the plaintiffs' case was not placed before the Court with the fulness which entitled a plaintiff to come to Court. His learned friend had said that none of the trustees were validly elected ; to prove that they were, and they held their positions on trusts validly had and declared, was his own object in producing these letters. He would take up, for instance, fund No. 15, which was the General Fund, in the trust of 1851 ; he would ask the Court, upon the documents produced by him in support of it, to treat the trustees as validly appointed ones ; if that was not right, then of course, the others went too.

Mr. Justice Davar stated, that it appeared like the conference by one trustee of powers upon others, which perhaps he never had himself.

There was further argument ; at the conclusion of which, Mr. Strangman produced documents after documents, and deeds upon deeds ; put them in as exhibits through the witness, after reading them out in Court. They referred not only to funds or part of funds ; but to properties and part of properties, purchased or received as gifts; not only from donors themselves, but from executors of donors, such as in the case of the First Parsi Baronet, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and from surviving executors, as in the case of scion of the Wadiaji family.

When counsel was putting in one of the exhibits relating to one of the properties mentioned in the deed of 1851, an argument arose, in the course of which Mr. Strangman remarked, that when a gift was diverted in a scheme framed, from the original conditions on, and purpose for which it was bestowed on trustees, and if the gift was a valid trust, the "legal estate" would still be in the donor; and the trustees would call upon the donors or executors to take up "the legal estate."

The subject then dropped; the putting in of further exhibits was proceeded with by counsel.

In putting in another exhibit in which the property was given to the Panchayet, but which the trustees had taken-up in despite, Mr. Justice Davar put a question to Mr. Strangman as to what the trustees had got to do with it when it was entrusted to the Panchayet; Mr. Strangman replied, that the deed was of 22nd June 1874, when no Panchayet existed: then, sometimes, the trustees for the purposes of the particular property regarded themselves as the Panchayet.

Mr. Justice Davar : It does not matter wha, they regarded themselves as ; the question ist what do you now say to it.

Mr. Strangman : Supposing all the property were like this, the Court, I am afraid, will have to frame a scheme.

Mr. Lowndes pointed out an appropriate passage, as he said, bearing on the point under consideration, and read it to the Court.

Mr. Strangman said, he had read all that to the Court at the hearing on Monday ; he did not understand why his learned friend should interrupt ?

The evidence was then continued. The words "Panchayet" and "Trustees" also occurred in the deed relating to the ground purchased on the Dungar Hill, out of the estate of Hormasji Bomonji, who died in 1826 ; it was purchased from the executor, for Rs. 3,100. Whether the sum was included in the new Towers fund, witness could not say Collections were made for building a new Tower of Silence : the subscriptions, with interest, amounted to Rs. 1,24,525. Then Mr. Bisni came forward, and built the Tower at his own expense. Owing to this circumstance, the amount already collected was credited to the General Fund.

The hearing was adjourned.

MOST PERFECTLY INCOMPREHENSIBLE SENTENCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the High Court, have disposed of a review in the case against Makhtum walad Lal, who was convicted by Mr. R. P. Bengiri, First Class Magistrate of Bijapur, in October last, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and was sentenced to one day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment. The fine had been paid. Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the accused. The papers had been called for by the High Court on the Bijapur Magisterial returns for October 1907 ; and the accused had been served with a notice to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in disposing of the notice, said in this case notice had been given to the convict to show the cause why the sentence passed upon him should not be enhanced ; and Mr. Dandekar, on his behalf, had said what was capable of being said for him. The facts were these. The prisoner so severely beat his wife that she was confined in hospital for a period of twenty-six days. There was a serious injury on the forehead, and two other injuries, one on the back of the neck, and one just below the left eyebrow ; and as the Magistrate remarked, "parts of the woman's teeth were broken." These were the facts as found by the Magistrate himself ; and the only mitigation which he could offer in regard to the offence, was that the dispute, as he called it, was between husband and wife ; and therefore he proceeded to pass what to their Lordships was the most perfectly incomprehensible sentence, of one day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25. Having heard all that could be said on the prisoner's behalf, their Lordships altered the sentence to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment, leaving untouched that part of the sentence which inflicted the fine, and its alternative.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.

District Magistrate differs from Cantonment Magistrate.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a report of proceedings made by Mr. B. A. Brendon, District Magistrate at Belgaum, in a case against Shaik Dawood walad Shaik Mohideen, accused No. 1. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged before Mr. G.H. Watson, First Class Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, with assisting in concealing stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. This reference arose from an application for revision made to Mr. Brendon. He was of opinion that there was no evidence of criminal intent, which was left to be inferred from the surrounding circumstances. Assuming the conviction to be sound, Mr. Brendon thought the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment to be unduly severe. No previous conviction was proved. The accused was only twenty years of age, and action under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code would have been more appropriate.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in giving judgment, said this was a reference from the District Magistrate of Belgaum, recommending that the conviction of the accused be set aside on the ground that there was no evidence to substantiate it. Their Lordships were of opinion, however, that the District Magistrate had failed properly to appriciate the reasons which were assigned by the Cantonment Magistrate for the conviction of the accused. It was not the fact that there was no evidence of criminal intent, but as the Cantonment Magistrate pointed out, there was evidence of such intent, in as much as the accused picked up the stolen article and handed it to another accused, evidently with the intention that it might be secreted. In his defence, accused did not admit picking up the article, which would have been the obvious statement of an innocent man; but averred that though he saw the packet on the ground, he did not pick it up and did not know what it contained. There was ample evidence, therefore, upon which the Cantonment Magistrate, who saw the witnesses, was justified in convicting the accused, and his conviction must be upheld. The District Magistrate recommended that acused be given the benefit of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code; but that Section could not be applied in this case, inasmuch as the offence was punishable, under Section 414 of the Indian Penal Code, with more than two years' imprisonment. But having regard to the youth of the convict, and to the substance of the District Magistrate's recommendation, their Lordships reduced the sentence to that which the convict had already undergone.

POLICE COURT.

DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagaon, Superintendent Williamson charged Shantaram Bheewa, a goldsmith, with breach of trust in respect of twenty-four tolas of gold of the value of Rs. 551. Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused. About fourteen months ago one Govind Bahaji gave the accused Rs. 400 to buy gold for him as he wanted him to make some ornaments for him. The accused bought the gold. Complainant then gave him some pieces of gold as more gold was required for the ornaments. The accused subsequently disappeared. He was arrested about a week ago and it was ascertained that he had pledged the gold, in small pieces, with a Marwari, on different occasions. As this was the accused's first offence his worship fined him Rs. 600; in default four months' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 500 out of the amount of fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ACCIDENT TO A POSTAL VAN.

A Postal van was being driven along Bazaar Gate Street towards the Town Hall on Monday afternoon when the horses attached to it took fright at some pieces of paper which were being blown about by the wind, and bolted. The driver Laxmon Bhau fell off his seat to the road, but fortunately escaped with but slight injury. The van eventually collided with a tram line post, opposite the Town Hall where the horses stopped. The van was badly damaged and one of the horses slightly injured.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Maheseychelles, Cortt Bombay ; Karachi, Talati ; Ponda, Standard and Co ; Surat, Abdool Kadar Ebrahim Machhihebar ; Rangoon, Mohanlal Amulaobdas, care of Colonels ; Madras, Sehandasingh, Sitaram Buildings ; Hathms Shriramdas ; Patiala, Accacia ; Gheetta, John Awanete ; Madanjanj Chotalal Manjanlol Goonabazar ; Salem, Sorabjee Nowrojee; Mangalore, Salvadar Noronha Bombay, Masjed Mohanlall Mathuradas ; Adelaide, Irani, Bombay ; Margao, Parsculley ; Karachi, Khisunish.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	28	22	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	4	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	17	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	13
G Mahim and Worli...	2	3	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	19
Total	*75	63	174
Total plague deaths to date ..	142,522		
Same date last year	112	94	192

* Includes one imported case from Ratnagiri.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
*25	9

* Includes two imported cases from Harbour.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

MARCH, 24th 1908

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	30	70	9
B	84	127	23
C	89	177	48
D	51	45	6
E	65	134	24
F & G	58	13	1
Total to date...	377	576	111
Total rats killed			953

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Sceptism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L. M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says :—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation. They restore health to the delicate kidney-organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Re. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—An important point in the recent Jubilee celebrations of Calcutta University was the announcement by the Viceroy that the Government of India had decided to give an annual grant of ten thousand rupees towards the establishment of a chair of economic science. His Excellency observed that education must move with the times, and trusted that the new Professorship would put opportunities for obtaining practical instruction within reach of the students. It is true that if there is any University in India in which the evils of a too exclusively literary education have been manifest it is that of Calcutta. Unlike their fellow-countrymen in the Western Presidency and in Upper India, the people of Bengal have so far never taken kindly to Commerce and Industry. The wealthier classes in Bengal are landowners and if they or their less well to do kindred seek any other careers their natural predelection is for the profession of law, and Government service in which they have been able to monopolise most posts. What Bengal needs badly at present is a thorough overhauling of its educational system with the view to give it a practical turn. In his address to the Convocation Mr. Justice Mookarji the Vice-Chancellor to whose high talents the Viceroy in his speech paid an eloquent tribute, referred to the active participation of students in political agitation. In language as earnest as it was forceful the Vice-Chancellor gave Young Bengal some sound and practical advice. He called upon the graduates "to prove" to the world by their conduct in life that genuine allegiance was felt by them for the nation, which, by a liberal and enlighten educational policy had brought minds into "intimate contact with the spirit of the West," and show that "such allegiance might be rendered without the least relinquishment of their own nationality and without loss of genuine pride in the magnificent legacy of their ancient civilisation." To the students he reiterated his earnest conviction that politics was the business of men, and not of boys; warning them that they had not that "prudent firmness, that ripe experience, that soundness of judgment in human affairs which was essential in politics and which could be attained by them only in the battle of life, in the professions and in responsible positions." Whether sound advice of this kind, although coming from one of her ablest sons and a foremost representative of culture and learning, will have any effect in Bengal remains to be seen. But it is only an echo of what others have said. Only a couple of months ago Mr. Justice Chatterji, in his address to the Convocation in this Province, spoke in earnest and powerful terms on this very subject, and a little later the Hon'ble Pandit Sundar Lal, gave exactly similar advice to the graduates and students of Allahabad University.

VOLUNTEERING IN SIND.

The "Sind Gazette" :—It has been known for some time that the volunteer movement in Sind is not as popular as it might be. The Sind Volunteer Rifles have, we believe, fallen below the usual strength of a volunteer battalion, and unless something is done to revive interest in the movement there is certain to be a further falling off in the strength of the battalion. The official attitude towards volunteering in Sind, and throughout India generally, is mainly responsible for the waning enthusiasm of our citizen soldiers. Men will not give up their time to a training in arms and sacrifice business interests to be subjected to the cavalier treatment that has been accorded to so many volunteer corps lately ; nor is it reasonable to expect that they should. It is pretty well known that the Government does not view the volunteer with favour, either in India or at home. Its open discouragement of the citizen soldier has been set down to its desire to get rid of the volunteer and so force on conscription. But pending the introduction of conscription—if so drastic a measure is ever resorted to—is it wise to discourage the volunteer movement in India ? Certainly no European in the country would dream of advocating such a step. If volunteering is to be made a success in India, the whole movement must be worked on different lines to those now in vogue. The annual inspection of corps as at present carried out by the Inspector-General, is of no earthly use. The Inspector-General's visit is of too brief a duration to give him an opportunity of studying local conditions, and it is not fair on a corps that its general efficiency should be reported upon as the result of a single inspection. These inspections could be far more satisfactorily carried out by the local Brigadier, who would be in a better position, on account of his knowledge of the corps, to report fairly on their efficiency. Keen volunteers look forward to the annual inspection and like to have some appreciation shown of the sacrifices they have made to render themselves efficient. This they very rarely get from the Inspector-General who, as we have already said, sees them only once and is not particularly sympathetic where local difficulties exist. There is a tendency to pay far too much attention to drill at these inspections. It is, of course, desirable that a volunteer battalion should look smart on parade and be able to take part in brigade manœuvres. But drill is not everything, and to our way of thinking the volunteer who can make himself a fairly good marksman without much knowledge of drill is a more useful man to his corps (and to India) than he who is thoroughly versed in battalion drill and is a poor shot. The special purpose for which volunteers are supposed to exist is often quite lost sight of, and it is necessary that their training should be carried out on more partical lines.

A MODERN TAVERNIER.

The "Indian Daily News":—Mr. Elworthy to whom the Trades give a dinner last night, is one of those Englishmen who will be long remembered in India. He has been a sort of modern Tavernier ; he has lived here forty-two years on intimate terms of friendship with almost every native Raja ; he has been respected and trusted by the natives for the whole of that period ; he has an intimate knowledge of India equal to that Sam Weller possessed of London, and as we once said he knows more of native thought than any Englishman in India. He is equally respected and esteemed by his European friends and acquintances, and by all who have the privilege of knowing him. Never failing courtesy he modestly tells us has obtained for him the respect of the natives of India, and honesty and straightforwardness has brought him their confidence, and he is a man of whom every Englishman in India may well feel proud. He stands as a type of the men of premutiny days, a type of which nature seems to have broken the mould, but a type to which we owe our prestige and our position in India. A few months ago the Government honoured themselves by giving him a C. I. E., but he is the sort of man Mr. Morley badly wants on the India Council—the man who knows India from the inside. Had he not been the retiring and modest person he is, his sterling worth would long ago have been recognised by what are called "Honours," but he has preferred to live in the affectionate memory of his friends, European and native, which after all is the best and noblest and most enduring form of Honour.

Bombay, 17th March, 1908.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,

Solicitors for Messrs. H. C. Bhedwar, H. B. Bharucha, Fred Arnafield, Turner Robinson, James Obrien, Charles Hewett, F. Reubin, A. Framji, J. Dhanjishaw, Charles Harding, J. Beatty and others—Turf Accountants.

Dear Sirs,

We regret to have published in our issue of the 4th instant an article under the heading of "A bookie of the race course, what sort of a man is he?" We hereby unreservedly withdraw all allegations in the said article which in any may reflect on the character of the clients named by you. We admit that there was no foundation for any of the charges which we made, and we deeply regret that such remarks were ever published in our paper so as to convey an impression that they reflected any slur upon your clients. Your clients are at liberty to make use of this letter in any way they please.

Yours truly,

J. B. MARZBAN & Co.,

Proprietors, "Jam-e-Jamshed."

Advt.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ON "GETTING-UP" AFTERNOON TEACLOTHS.

Tea-table cloths are nowadays by no means the squares of damask or linen of almost conventual plainness which they were a few years ago. So much drawn-thread work or embroidery is introduced that they have come to be regarded as one of the most costly items of the linen chest, and are far too precious to be included in the weekly washing list, and handed over to the ministrations of the ordinary laundress. Washing of this description is always best undertaken by the parlour or housemaid, who can give the matter individual attention, in default of which fine drawn threads are apt to part company with the linen foundation, and the design ironed so carelessly as to flatten the pattern and ruin the appearance of the raised embroidery. Before attempting to wash the teacloth, it should be looked over carefully to see if it is stained in any way. Tea stains—if recent—can usually be eliminated by holding the cloth over a basin and pouring boiling water on the stain from arm's length. If obstinately fast, it is a good plan to spread a little butter over the spot before trying the effect of the boiling water, while lemon juice or sour milk and salt have each a satisfactory result in the case of ink spots. After rinsing out the teacloth in warm water, a thorough soaping all over should loosen the dirt, followed by plunging it into a saucepan half full of a warm soapy lather, the latter being then brought to the boil, and left to boil for a few minutes. The cloth should then be rinsed several times, dipped in bluewater, and dried if possible out of doors, or at least where as much light as possible can reach it.

THE IRONING.

In correct ironing, however, depends the gloss which distinguishes good laundering, and for this reason teacloths should be ironed while still damp, while in the case of embroidered linen, mangling will improve the appearance of the article when finished. In pressing, the iron should be worked along the straight of the material, the movement being even and regular, while the mistake should be guarded against of bringing the iron across the grain of the cloth, or its original evenness will never be retained. A square of coarse Welsh flannel, three times folded into a long strip, should be laid under drawn-thread work or raised embroidery. If a piece of fine lawn or muslin is laid over motifs or bands of openwork, the point of the iron will be prevented from catching in the delicate network of threads, while the treble thickness of flannel raises the pattern in the case of Irish band embroidery. Lace edgings should never be pressed without interposing a folded cloth between them and the iron, or they are apt to gain a glazed appearance, and in lieu of this, each scallop should be stretched out gently with the fingers, and the loops pulled out with a hairpin or a flat bodkin. To flatten the edging, the teacloth should be reversed, a damp flannel laid over the top and the back of a moderately hot iron in lieu of the point employed.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, MARCH 23.

The depression in the east of the United Provinces yesterday, moved Eastward into the north-east of India ; that in Central Punjab, now lies over Sialkot. These have caused light precipitation in Kashmir and a few thunderstorms in North-east India, Central Provinces, East of Central India, Bombay and Deccan ; while skies have been lightly to moderately clouded in almost the whole country.

Burma.—Myitkyina had a light fall of rain ; skies are clear or lightly clouded, moisture in air is equal to the average ; temperature normal.

North-east India—Orissa, Shillong reports half an inch of rain ; light to moderate clouds are spread over the whole Division, except Bihar ; humidity is equal to or above the average, temperature is normal.

United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces—Nowgong and Nagpur record half an inch of rain ; in Saugor, a light fall of rain ; clouds have a decreased ; skies now only lightly to moderately clouded ; humidity increased, and, almost throughout Division the air is damper than usual, owing to duststorms and thunderstorms ; temperature has fallen and is in defect in parts of the Central Provinces, in excess, in the North-west of the United Provinces. North-west India—a light precipitation occurred at Sonemarg and Menemarg ; skies are clear in Baluchistan, lightly to moderately clouded in rest of the Division ; humidity below the average in the Punjab, normal or in excess, elsewhere ; temperature normal except in the North-west Frontier Provinces and the Punjab, where it is higher than usual.

Peninsula—Light rain has fallen in Poona and Malegaon ; light to moderate cloud, reported from all parts of the Peninsula ; humidity differs irregularly from normal temperature to approximately normal.

Forecast—Few thunderstorms, probably in North-east India, West Himalayas and west of the United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD MARCH, 1908

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Light rain has fallen at Rawalpindi. Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and the air is more or less dry. Winds are northerly at Multan, south-westerly at Delhi, and south-easterly at Lahore, Calm was recorded at the remainig stations. Weather had been hotter than usual both during the day and night time in most places.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen at Jhansi. Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in defect of normal at Allahabad and generally in excess elsewhere. The direction of air movement is south-easterly at Allahabad and generally south-westerly elsewhere. Weather both at day and night had been hotter than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana and at Karachi while the air has become damper in Sind and at Ketah and moderately drier at Ajmere and Jaipur. Winds are northerly at Jacobabad and Jaipur and south-westerly at Karachi. Calm was recorded at Ajmere and Kotah. Weather both at day and night had been hotter than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in most places and the air is slightly drier than usual at Surat and more or less damp elsewhere. The direction of air movement is north-easterly or south-easterly in Central India West and generally north-westerly in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small except in Central India West where the night temperature had been 5° above normal.

Central Provinces.—Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Saugor, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur. Skies are heavily overcast at Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Akola and Raipur and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air has become damper than usual throughout the district. Winds are westerly or north-westerly at Khandwa and Raipur, south-westerly at Hoshangabad, southerly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Akola and north-easterly at Nagpur, Chanda and Amraoti. During night weather was hotter than usual at Jubbulpore and Chanda but with this exception it has been cooler than usual both during day and night throughout the district.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and the moisture in the air is slightly more than usual. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been 1° to 2° cooler than usual while during night it was fairly normal at Karwar, 1° warmer at Ratnagiri and 2° cooler at Bombay.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Malegaon and Poona. The sky is free from cloud at Malegaon and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Winds are northerly at Poona and Bijapur while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The air is dampor than usual at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum and more or less dry elsewhere. Day temperature had been 6° cooler at Malegaon and the night temperature 6° hotter at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Weather shows a tendency to clear but is still favourable for local scattered rain in the Central Provinces and over Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE Treasury Calcutta, 14th Mar. 1908.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 14th Mar. 1908 By Council Bills	£ 15,364,142
By Gold	Nil
Balance to be remitted from 15th Mar. 1908 to 31st March 1908.....	£ 2,735,858

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Red Hill, 2,501 tons, Captain H E Dowell, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain J Wilson, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kirkbe, 2275 tons, Captain T B Watson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice and 1 horse.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1609 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit, &c, with a general cargo, 2 cases opium and 168 deck passengers.

THE Post Officer, Rangoon, reports that the Marine Survey of India, working at Akyab, has discovered a rock, with four feet of water, in Latitude 18° 2', North, Longitude 94° 15' East bearing from Foul Island South, 91 East, Distant 8 1-2 miles.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilleficld	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbre st	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 24.

Abbotsford	2352	Scraggie	Bombay Co
Africa	1302	Manley

BY THE WAY.

SIR ROBERT HART.

Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, in spite of statements to the contrary, is not expected to return from China until some time in June. Unhappily, the delay which is marking his departure from Pekin, where for more than fifty years he has been closely identified with the Imperial Maritime Customs, is causing disappointment to his many friends, who are anxious to arrange a reception in honour of his homecoming. It is of interest to recall the extraordinary changes in London which will greet him. Motor-cars, motor-cabs, and tube railways are the least important. London itself has been largely transformed and much of it has been obliterated in the long interval that has divided the Inspector-General from his family.

THE JOHNSON MEMORIAL AT LICHFIELD.

The Mayor of Lichfield has again made an appeal on behalf of the reparation and restoration of the birthplace of Dr. Samuel Johnson. The house is now set apart as a Johnson Library and Museum, but more funds are necessary before the birthplace is restored to its original condition and before it can be said to be permanently safe. In a short time preparations will have to be made for the celebration of the bicentenary of Dr. Johnson's birth, and the needful work of restoration is being undertaken in anticipation of that historical event. It is desired to maintain the building as a memorial of the great and good man born there, and to hand it on to future generations of the English-speaking race. Dr. Johnson is more read now than he ever was, and the Mayor's appeal should meet with a wide and cordial response.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ON "TUBE" FIRES.

Major Pringle and Mr. A. P. Trotter, in their report about fires on London underground electrical railways, deprecate the alarmist reports in certain newspapers. The "Magazine of Commerce" points out that the fearful fire in the Paris "Metro" was before the boom in London "Tubes," and that when our new railways were being constructed they were specially designed to prevent any happening like the one in Paris. There is hardly any inflammable material used in the coaches of London's underground railways. The tunnels are all lighted by independent circuits, so that in the case of the power-current failing passengers would not be in darkness. Further, there is no chance of fire from the electrical machinery, as that is all securely boxed in.

INCREASING FARES BY A HALFPENNY.

The Midland Railway was opened from St. Albans to London forty years ago, and its route reduced the distance to a few chains less than twenty miles, a saving of a few miles as compared with the then existing routes of the London and North-Western and Great Northern Railways. In those days, when working expenses were only about 50 per cent. the Midland Railway could, the "Railway Magazine's" remarks, afford to be generous, and fixed the Parliamentary fare at 1s. 7½d., the other railways reducing their fares to the same sum. Times have changed, and the Midland Railway has recently raised the third-class fare to 1s. 8d. The old inhabitants, who for the past forty years had paid but 1s. 7½d. for the journey, are wroth at the increase of ½d. Naturally, the Great Northern and London and North-Western Railways have also added a bawbee to their third-class fares.

UNDERGROUND MOUNTAINEERING.

Mr. C. E. Benson's article in this month's "Pearson's Magazine" describes the perilous joys of potholing in Yorkshire which is a sport known to few, as even of those familiar with Yorkshire comparatively few are aware of the existence of the wonderful underground mountains and caverns. What is a pot-hole? Popularly, it is a vertical shaft in the carboniferous limestone of the Pennines, sometimes reaching a depth of 500ft. and more. Some of these caverns are magnificent. The main cavern of the famous gaping Ghyll Hole is, roughly, 480ft. long, at greatest breadth 82ft., and 110ft. high. On the ridges one may walk for a whole day without sight or sound of a human being. Dense mists, blinding rain, and driving snow are frequent. Map and compass are necessary to the wanderer, as even in fine weather it is easy to go miles astray.

STRANGE REQUESTS.

The New York merchant whose ashes have, by his own direction, been scattered on the waters of the Atlantic from the deck of the Cunard liner "Lucania," is not the first man whose remains have been similarly dissipated. In his will the late Mr. Thomas Bevan, ex-M.P. for Gravesend, explicitly ordered that "my body shall be cremated, and that the ash residue be ground to powder and again (if necessary, with the addition of any chemical) be burnt and dissipated in the air." A well-known provincial angler showed his 'undying' devotion to his favourite sport by directing that his ashes should be carried in a bait-can to the riverside and scattered broadcast over the stream which had yielded many a fine trout to his rod; and Mr. Levi Newsholme, an American ordered that his ashes should be "taken up in a balloon, and from a height of not less than a mile should be scattered 'to the four winds.'"

THE LATE MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW.

In the Colonies Lord Hopetoun (as the Marquis of Linlithgow then was) was a great success, as was also the Countess, and many anecdotes are told concerning the period of their stay there. Lady Hopetoun, when deer-stalking in Auckland, shot a fine buck, which she presented to a local club. At the rifle range her numerous "bull's-eyes" drew forth the eulogium, "Isn't she a nailer!" It is related of the Earl that when paying his official visit to Gippsland he rode through the country attired in bush grab—coloured shirt, breeches, top boots, and slouch hat. At Alberton he was received by the municipal fathers in shirt-sleeves; and they, thinking to do him honour, invited him to a boating and fishing picnic on the following Sunday. Lord Hopetoun replied that as he never went fishing on Sunday he was unable to accept.

HOPETOUN.

Hopetoun, the seat of the late Marquis, lies three miles above South Queensferry, and occupies a charming situation on the Firth of Forth. Like Dalmeny, the grounds of Hopetoun House are open to the public. There are no finer walks or views on the Forth within twelve miles of Edinburgh. The eye, taking in the sweep of the opposite shores of the Forth dotted here and there with steamers and sailing vessels, commands a noble view of the Forth Bridge, with Dunferline to the north, and the fine range of the Ochil Hills to the north-west. Hopetoun House stands on a gentle elevation, and approached from the east, presents a vast and beautiful Grecian pile, with wings of a different style of architecture, executed by W. Adam a century later than the main building by Sir William Bruce (1696). The trimmed hedges are modelled after the style of the gardens at Versailles. Gray the poet warmly praised these gardens in his prose letters, and Byron observed that such symmetry was not for the solitude."

PUBLICANS' PARADISES.

However opinions may differ as to the advisability of reducing the facilities for drinking, there can be no doubt that in certain districts of England the number of licensed houses is too high. There is, for instance (or was very recently) one little area of a quarter of a mile in Cardiff which boasts no fewer than sixty-one licences; and in this area the writer, a few years ago, counted eleven licensed houses actually adjoining each other. Southampton has something like seventy-two of these houses within 300 yards; and out of seven buildings on side of a short street opposite the main gates of the docks, five when the writer was last there, were "publics," and one was a refreshment-house, while in an adjacent triangular area there were six licensed houses absolutely next door to each other. In Mann Island, Liverpool, practically all the residents are connected with the trade, and five public-houses have stood side by side for over two centuries; and among other "publicans' paradises" are portions of Hartlepool, Durham, and Newcastle.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

ON CLEANING BOOKS.

Part of the contents of the fifth and final volume of M. Albert Cym's work "Le Livre" is admirably adapted to the season when it has been published. Men of a sedentary habit are already foreboding those operations which, although in the domestic vocabulary, they bear the innocent name of "spring cleaning," yet to the anxious imagination of one who loves his books bear something of the aspect of cataclysm. The owner returns from a brief holiday to find his sanctuary swept and garnished and his shelves in what may be described as a state of orderly disorder. He does not find the desire book in its familiar place, the different volumes of one work are dispersed, and new groupings have been formed which, although not without a certain spacious external appearance of symmetry, are ludicrous to one who when he contemplates his books is conscious chiefly of their "souls." More vexing, however, than the mere disarray is wont to be the fact, to which the aspect of the whole collection bears witness, that the books have passed one more milestone on the road of their existence. The most recent acquisitions have lost something of their gloss, and have already put on a second-hand look; books of a few years' standing wear the jaded aspect of middle age, while old friends betray loose bindings and are evidently declining towards limbo. The cleaners have done this, and the situation serves as a sort of illuminative footnote to the remark of M. Vallery-Radot that the worst enemy of books, worse than dust or water, worse than fire or gaslight, and next in point of destructiveness, presumably, to the legendary torch of Caliph Omar himself, is woman, "their daily and hourly enemy."

FIGHTING THE ENEMY.

Assuredly, if M. Cym's directions were carefully followed the effects of the tear and wear of cleaning would be minimised. They are none the worse of being familiar. Although M. Cym is faddist enough to eschew the use of woollen material for dusting on the ground that it attracts insects and "introduces the enemy into the citadel," yet for the most part his directions for slapping, wiping, dusting, and airing are those which are known to very thoughtful housewife, whether she practises them or not. He flushes in the course of his remarks, however, some good instances of the "fine scruples" of collectors. One is an appliance devised by a savant of the eighteenth century to be worn by operators during those days of general cleaning when the atmosphere is charged with dust. This was a half mask to be worn on the lower part of the face and framing a respirator of silk or very closely woven haircloth. When in use the respirator was to be moistened so that the air was completely filtered of its microbes before entering the lungs. People, however, preferred to inhale the microbes, and the invention had no vogue.

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS.

M. Cym does not specially consider the cleaning of large public collections. Yet in their case the problems raised are so formidable that with many of them the periodic systematic cleaning has been virtually abandoned. Instead of a recurrent overhauling of all the shelves, the individual volumes are wiped when taken down from their place by the nymph who hands them to applicant across the counter. It is not an ideal method, but it is chosen as the less of two evils. The other evils is the careless cleaner. If the shelves of a library run to between three and four miles a brace of vigorous workers will get over the ground, in a way, in the matter of six weeks. But if the workers are careless, the result is unsatisfactory in two ways—the books are not thoroughly cleansed, and they suffer from rough usage. This so frequently happens that many librarians are of opinion that their books suffer less from being left alone than from being treated by "unsympathetic hands." Others are of a different mind. They are either more fortunate in their cleaners or hold other theories as to the noxiousness of accumulated dust. Thus the Bodleian (according to the "Library Association Record" of 1901) calls in once a year a staff of six men whose services are retained until all the books most exposed to dust are dealt with. Trinity College, Dublin, has a man perpetually at work who goes over the quarter of a million volumes in something like two years, while in the British Museum a permanent staff of twelve take also two years to complete the vast circuit of the shelves. Mechanical appliances have not answered, and hand, brush, and duster are still the best of tools. Perhaps, however, when the vacuum cleanser is available at a cheaper rate, the problem of cleaning great collections of book will have been solved.

THE BIBLIOPHILE.

The first number of the "Bibliophile" has a distinguished list of contributors, and its illustrations are decidedly interesting. Mr. Chesterton leads off with an article on Henley, who is described as a lion dressing up in the skin of another. This, says Mr. Chesterton, is the modern literary method: "I mean that even great men sometimes took so totally wrong a view of themselves that much of their work was wasted. They preferred their own masks to their own faces. They painted themselves so fiercely for the footlights that they concealed their own original good looks." Henley had no need to be a blusterer and a boisterous and topical ballad-monger," because he was really a good fellow and a poet. So Mr. Chesterton begins the work that must be carried on by the critics of the future—for it is worth doing—of extricating the real Henley from the histrionic one. It is an interesting piece of criticism but there is some danger in the critical habit of beginning with a tremendous discovery. Perhaps if Mr. Chesterton could convince this generation that Henley was really "an epicurean invalid" he would pave the way for a future Chesterton who would discover that he was nothing of the sort but a genuine Berserker. Among the other contributions are articles on "Finely Illustrated Books," by Mrs. Arthur Bell, and "Early Book Advertisement," by A. W. Pollard. Professor Herford, too, contributes a review of Lord Tennyson's annotated edition of his father's works.

A PREMATURE NOTICE.

A London contemporary was able to publish a few days ago a fifty-one-year-old obituary notice, written by Harriet Martineau, and written of one who has happily long survived her, and still lives—Miss Florence Nightingale. This suggests not only that Miss Martineau must have written a great many other obituaries among the sixteen hundred articles (the number is stated) that she wrote for the same paper; but also, what we do not perhaps always realise, that the newspapers obituary is not entirely subject to the common law newspaper articles. It is betraying no secrets to say that every great newspaper has its file of these provident memoirs, essays on living men and women who are liable to the common ravage of mortality; and they are written deliberately not with a hurrying pen, but with a somewhat curious care. Thus a particular form of brief literature, half way between the journal and the annal, has grown up through this custom of reviewing men and women, and in England it has taken a special stamp of its own. When the present writer was in America twenty years ago, and went to pay his homage to Walt Whitman at Camden, New Jersey, one of the few questions which the old poet was really anxious to have answered about current English literature was, "Who wrote the 'Times' obituaries of eminent men?" He thought them model writings of their kind, with a right ring in their memorial epitome, and the right kind of weight in their personal or historical tribute. One is more ready to call up such an acknowledgment from a great American, who by no means took our virtues over here for granted, since even the literary tradition of the "Times" in these things seems to some to be in danger to-day of being shaken. That, however, we are all probably conservative enough to wish will not be. When other mournful pleasures fall us, let us take up again the set of "Times" biographies, "Eminent Persons," and remember what another eminent American, Ralph Waldo Emerson, said of it: "Its private information is inexplicable, and recalls the stories of Fouche's police, whose omniscience made it believed that the Empress Josephine must be in his pay."

A NEW CLASSICAL SERIES.

About a fortnight hence the Manchester University Press will inaugurate a "Classical Series" of its publications with a book called "The Secret of the Bacchae," an item by Mr. Gilbert Norwood, Assistant Lecturer in Classics at the University, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The object of Mr. Norwood's work is to point out certain difficulties in the "Bacchae" of Euripides which have, apparently, not been noticed hitherto, and in particular to show that the alleged miracle of the downfall of Pentheus' palace is an imposture. The only persons who credit this miracle are the Chorus, who (the author thinks) are induced by hypnotism to believe in it. These facts give the clue to the nature of the person Dionysus, who is, in Euripides' opinion, not a god but a Greek who has been reared in the East. During his life in Asia Dionysus has learned magic or hypnotism, and has evolved a religion of rapturous Nature-worship. He has grown to believe in his own divinity, and, after promulgating the Dionysiac religion in South-western Asia, he attempts to convert his countrymen to the new cult being met by opposition, he descends from his lofty plane and seeks to conquer by an unscrupulous use of his powers. His religion is established in Greece, but by methods which show the teacher to be anything but divine. Euripides regards Bacchism as containing two diverse elements, a barbaric hysteria and an ennobling perception of the majesty of Nature. The first he condemns; the second he upholds as containing the germs of Orphism.

MR. BIRLEY, Joint Magistrate, Alipore, to-day, committed, Durose, Assistant Engineer, Russa Motor Works, to the Sessions, for trial, under section 324 I. P. C. The accused is charged with causing the death of the brother of his servant, by shooting him with a revolver.

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